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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,408—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
11th Feb.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9503
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	5510
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7914	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

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P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 903.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

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Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	February
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hall	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Bourne include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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S. S. "LHASA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,000 tons, on or about 11th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1905.

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BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR F. Mosna		4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	7,388	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	4th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,199	30th " "
*† MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,786	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

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	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	4,095	28th Feb, 1905.

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Ariel trapize artists,

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A. H. DEANE,
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3rd February, 1905.

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THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS LIMITED.

RE-DEBENTURE DEED, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1893.

THE SALE of the MILL PREMISES pursuant to the abovenamed Debenture Deed and to the powers vested in the Trustees by such Debenture Deed will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March 1905, at 3 P. M., by Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 35 Hummum Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay. Printed particulars and conditions of Sale are ready and they may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned. Dated this 9th day of February 1905.

NANU, HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

BAI VELBAI, (widow of KESSOWJI PRAGJI), late of Bombay. Hindu inhabitant.
JULIE O'JANGON, (widow of Conductor OWEN O'HANLON), late of Karachi, Eurasian inhabitant.
ANTHONY PHILIP DE SOUZA, a Cutter, late of Bombay Christian inhabitant.
MANGAL PHANGIS VALLES, late of Dadar, Christian Inhabitant.
JOHN HICKEY, late an employe of the Bombay Port Trust.
D. E. CRAIG, late in the employ of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Bombay.
SALVATORE GALLEGIA, late Assistant Manager Messrs. Brandon and Coy., Bombay.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above mentioned estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay. 10th February, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FAZUL JAN MAHOMED has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 69-97, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazendari land with the Chawl and building, standing and being thereon situate and being in Jail Road and Connerchaly Road, in the Registration Sundari 168 of Bombay, containing by admeasurement with the land and hereditaments hereinafter secondly described 9345 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by a Public Road called Connerchaly Road, on the East by the Jail Road on the South by the property formerly of Jamsetji Dadabhoy and now of Jehangirji Adarakha, and on the West by hereditaments hereinafter secondly described and which said piece of land is regis[illegible] by the Municipality under street Nos. 764, 765 and 101-103, and Ward B No. 356 and 357, and is now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazendari ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon and adjoining the chawl first hereinbefore described, containing with the said premises firstly described by admeasurement 835 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the public road called Connerchaly Road, on the East by the said hereditaments first hereinbefore described on the South by the property formerly of Jamsetji Dadabhoy but now of Jehangirbhoy Adarakha, on the West by the said Connerchaly Road and which said P. C. of land is registered by the Municipality under street No. 101, and Ward No. 357, and are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1905.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
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HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the new, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	30 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	45 4	30 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	69 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives

THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

HARVEY'S

ACONITE POWDERS,

FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.

HIGH COURT REDUCES SENTENCE.

MR. B. C. KENNEDY, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in November last convicted a woman named Shiddingawa kom Murgaya of abandoning her child under twelve years, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for two years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

It appeared that the accused was the mother of an infant in arms and that she left it before nightfall in an open field near the highway, and did not return to this spot or enquire after it, but proceeded to a village six miles off, where she was found next day. Her defence was that she was a lunatic. There was evidence to show that she was not quite sane, being liable to epileptic fits. But, in Mr. Kennedy's opinion it was not proved that her dementia was of such a nature as to make her chronically irresponsible, or that she was at the time of her abandoning the child suffering from a paroxysm. She seemed to have talked rationally to one Mariappa before and after the offence. There was, Mr. Kennedy said every reason for a rational person to abandon the child. It was illegitimate, and the mother had no means of subsistence. The account of the matter she gave in her confession, Mr Kennedy believed, was quite rational. Differing from the assessors he found her guilty and sentenced her to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, in her petition of appeal to the High Court, said she did not commit any offence. Being a Jangam woman, she had been into the village for begging. "There," she continued, "I got epileptic fits, that is, I was possessed by evil spirits and I fell into a state of unconsciousness. Thereafter, I did not know whither my infant was. My enemies combined and carried my child away and left it in the jungle. The people of the village and my enemies prepared a case against me without any reason, and His Honour the Sessions Judge of Bijapur unjustly passed sentence of imprisonment for two years, although I was not guilty. Although I offered to give evidence, the same was not accepted. Subsequently I did not abandon my infant in the jungle. I did not attempt to kill it. Why should I commit such an act against my own child? This act was committed by my enemies."

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, reduced the sentence from two years to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Chamber Matter for Judgment.

169,00—Payne and Co—Goolam Hossein vs Mahomedbhai—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

555,04—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co

113,04—M B Chotha—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchoddas Trubowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co

459,00—Tyabji D and Co—Damoderdas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandrawandas and other—Edgelow G and W and Daphtary and F and Jamsetjee and R

294,01—Diksit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

125,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits.

15,01—Sorabjee and J dai Mamnabai widow vs Canjee Waijee—Mathowjee and H.

19,04—Malvi H and M Jasmanas Bhagwandas vs Datram Jaikissen—K J Billimoria.

20,04—Tyabji F and Co—Nanabhai Narrondas vs Bai Hurabai widow—Bicknell M and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731,04—Bicknell M and R—Ramji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Khurji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Mahomedbhai Ibrahimbhai Ismailji Tankar K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

365—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhoy J and M and Diskit D and S—Part heard

429,04—Bicknell M and R—Bahadursha Hajiji and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard

702-04—Mugee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhagwandas—Malvi H and M

765-01—Payne and Co—Hussaraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackoria—Thakurdas and Co

838,04—Payne and Co—Hussaraj Morarji vs Mangibai widow—Little and Co

2,7-04—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliadas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhundas Gaggar—Payne and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	20	15	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	18	12	31
D Khareadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	3	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamaldpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	28	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	11
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	21
Total	82	77	204
Total plague deaths to date	280,037	232,340	
Same date last year	75	66	130

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
30	14

SINCE the announcement that the Secunderabad garrison would be increased to the strength of a full Division, under the provisions of Lord Kitchener's Army redistribution scheme, the question of house accommodation has assumed a very difficult aspect. It now falls ridiculously short of the requirements of the large number of Staff, Departmental and Regimental Officers who have arrived or are hastying hither in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief's Army Order. The local authorities are now desirous of allotting building sites to intending householders, and a Committee presided over by General Francis is sitting for the purpose.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Lemon Juice is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowell R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 17th January, and called at Queenstown and Port Said. She brought drafts for various regiments, consisting of 80 officers, 19 ladies, and 5 children, 10 warrant officers, 8 women, and 12 children, 1,245 non-commissioned officers and men, 65 women and 45 children. During the voyage she experienced light winds and fine weather to Aden and strong N.-E. monsoon for 48 hours. The drafts of the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment and 2nd Welsh Regiment were transhipped in the harbour to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, which sailed yesterday for Karachi, and the draft of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment railed to Poona from the Victoria Terminus by 10-15 p.m. and the draft of the 2nd Connaught Rangers for Ahmednagar will be despatched to-day. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs A Morris
Capt and Mrs F Walker, R A M C
Major H Downing, 1st R Irish Regt
Major C Dalton, R A M C
Major and Mrs Molyneux Seel D S O, 2nd R Scots
Lieut H G Hildroth, R A M C
Lieut C H Noke, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs H Hewett, 1st W York Regt
Lieut W F H Vaughan, R A M C
Lieut G E Cathcart, R A M C
Lieut F J Garland, R A M C
Lieut B R Rice, R A M C
Lieut T C Lucas, R A M C
Lieut J D Tullis, 1st R Scots Regt
2nd Lieut A Hogan, 1st R Irish Rifles
2nd Lieut E R Kearsley, 2nd R Welsh Fusiliers
2nd Lieut T Foster, 2nd Connaught Rangers
2nd Lieut C Whittaker, 2nd K Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs C Calkold, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut O J Graham, 2nd E Lanc Regt
2nd Lieut Hon M F S Howard, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut L Cane 2nd E Lanc Regt
Capt W G T Russell, R G A
2nd Lieut G D Astley, 2nd E Surrey Regt
Lieut J S Baker, R E
Lieut H W S Forsyth, R E
Lieut H C L Lloyd, 2nd Welsh Regt
2nd Lieut R L Heath, 1st R W Surrey Regt
1st Major N S W Radcliffe, 2nd Shropshire
Wife of Lt and Qr Mr Mc Cullough and child, 1st R W Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut W D G D Rorison, 1st R I
2nd Lieut and Mrs G Keith, 1st R Lan Regt
Major H Owens, 1st R Irish Rifles
Major G Gilliacadar, D S O
1st Lieutenant Rae
Major McWhinnie, 1st R Irish Rifles
2nd Lieut M B A Gomperts, 2nd York Regt
Lieut W Wiley, R A M C
2nd E M S Hitchins, 2nd Sussex Regt
Capt G A Turnbull, R A M C
2nd Lieut H Whittell, 1st R Sussex Regt
Lieut O Osborne, R A M C
Capt W I C Davidson, 1st D fee Regt
Capt and Mrs R E Webb, A V Dept
Capt L Dobbin, 1st Northampton Regt
Lieut D Mcdonald, A V Dept
Lieut F C O Rorke, A V Dept
Lieut J A Beaumont, K R Rifle Corps
Lieut J Nicholas, A V Dept
Lieut H K W Bruce, Indian Army
Lieut C J Cunningham, Army School
Lieut H E and Mrs Weeks, Indian Army
Lieut A Mackrell, Manchester Regt
Capt and Mrs A H Hyland and child, Indian Army
Capt D G Bryce, Indian Army
Mrs Blackwood-Sister of Capt Stuart, Indian Army
Capt A G and Mrs Stuart, Indian Army
Capt C Roosmail-Cocq, Indian Army
Lieut R D Marjoribanks, Indian Army
Capts B N B Magrath, Indian Army
Capt and Mrs H P Keelan, Indian Army
Capt C C and Mrs Henton and 2 children, Indian Army
Capt and Mrs A F Cochrane, Indian Army
Lieut and Mrs Webb, and child, 1st York and Lan Regt
Lieut B N Wood, Indian Army
Lieut and Mrs Exham, 1st York and Lan Regt
Lieut J L Ward, R I Marine
Lieut and Mrs Robinson, R I Marine
Major F W Austin, R A M C
Major and Mrs H L Winterscale, R A M C
Rev A H Manning, M A C of E Chaplain
Major and Mrs G A T Bray, R A M C
Rev R Mosarter, R C Chaplain
Major and Mrs H Read, R A M C
Miss Brice, I Army
Miss Carson, I Army
Capt and Mrs W Profeit, R A M C
Lieut C G Lindsay, I Army
Lieut E C Weir, I Army

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. S.
Forella	12 30	Mr C T R Scovell	2 47 0
Sapphire	20 30	Capt Muter R E and Mr H Hopkins	2 39 0
Melody	28 30	Mr J B K Macneth	2 31 0
Stella	24 30	Capt W Boyd, I M S	2 35 0
Iona	32 30	Mr E Faulkner	2 20 0
Elsen	Scratch	Mr N M Wadia	2 59 30

From Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon, round B W H S Buoy, N N E of Elephants, round the Two Red Round Buoys, N and W of Butcher Island respectively leaving all to Port, thence round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Starboard and back to the Committee Vessel.

Course Special 16½ miles.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 2-15 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Janetta	Scratch	Officers, R E
Pixie	5 28	Mr E R Smetham
Sayonara	21 59	Maj Cs 42, R A M C and Mr C G Nomico
Mannikin	16 24	Officers, R A

Course and Distance same as "A" Class Yachts.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-5 p.m o-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scratch	Dr F M Gibson
Mog	Scratch	Mr O H Byrne
Lapwing	12 30	Mr E C Richards
Maud	13 45	Mr J E Needham
Midget	14 30	Officers, R A
Clutha	9 22	Mr J J Welch

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard and back to the Committee Vessel.

Course No 1—12½ miles, Time limit 6-25 p.m.

Ships Boat Race (Service Rig)—Sailed at 3-15 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by
Hardinge's 30ft. Cut or H	.....	Lieut J F Vibart R I M
28ft. Cutter A	.....	Lieut F R Money R I M
28ft. Cutter R	.....	Lieut J N Forteath R I M

From Committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel,

Course No 2—6½ miles,

N. B.—By the kind permission of Mr. Frank Ritchie, the P. & O. steam launch "Galeowar" has been placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee, and will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. taking such members and their guests as may wish to follow the above races.

Light refreshments will be obtainable on board the steamer.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 14th February.

H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race.—For yachts of any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C, Y. R. A., time allowances for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fee, Rs. 10. 1st prize, Rs. 150; 2nd prize, Rs. 75; 3rd prize, Rs. 50; Course No. 10; distance 17-5 miles. Start at 2-30 p.m.

First Handicap Race for "A" and "B" Class (Amalgamated).

Entrance fee, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 30; 3rd prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 8; distance 11-7 miles. Start at 2-45 p.m.

Second Handicap Race for "B" Class Yachts and Tomtit Class (Amalgamated).

Entrance fee, Rs. 4. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. Course No. 8, distance 11-7 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Note.—The yachts of "B" Class will be divided the two Handicap Races by the Handicapping Committee.

Entries close at noon on Monday.

THE "Parsi," an English illustrated monthly of the Parsis, has just brought out its first number, in which all topics as they bear on Parsi interests are discussed. There are "Notes from London" one paragraph of which compares the Parsis with the Japanese as set forth in Mr Arthur Diosy's (not Dioxy as here put) address in London. A "Ladies' Page" contains notes on the Queen Empress, with photograph on Lady Curzon and Lady Lamington, portraits of whom are also given, on Social Intercourse, Florence Nightingale and other subjects. "Literature" columns review Mr. P. A. Wadia's "Inquiry into the Principles of Moderu Theosophy" and one or two other publications. In a note the authorship of the articles on Greece appearing in the "Times of India" are erroneously attributed to Mr. F. J. Bennett, whose initials, F. I. B., are mistaken for P. I. B., the "nom-de-plume" of a totally different writer. Eugen Sandow writes a paper of warning on the "Physical deterioration of the Parsis," recommending them to delay not the cultivation of their muscles, and advising Plasenon as a help in arresting the decadence of the bodily health of the race. There is an ariticle, illustrated, on Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata dealing in generalities, more than in details of the work of that energetic Parsi. What Parsi women have done for the Women's Section of the Exhibition" affords scope for a few illustrated columns. A portrait of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban accompanies a note saying "the credit of the successful organization and mechanical skill of the Exhibition is due entirely to Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C. I. E." To Mr. Vithaldas Damodar is attributed "the work of registering the applications for space for the exhibits and the lighting of the grounds." The new monthly fulfils its aim in being an English journal for the Parsis, and is a very distinct sign of the times.

DOES WET WEATHER MAKE YOU WRETCHED, IRRITABLE AND RHEUMATIC?

"6, Devonshire Terrace.

"East Street, Seaford, Sussex, England.

"February 23rd, 1903.

"Gentlemen,—I never expected for a moment, when I began using your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that they would actually cure the lumbago and sciatica from which I suffered for twelve months. But I have not had any sign of those troubles since I finished the last box of Doan's medicine, and I am so grateful that I feel I must write and tell you of my cure.

"My illness was, I believe, caused by a chill which I caught while out in a storm on a bitterly cold day. There was a biting east wind blowing, and I felt frozen. I could not sleep when I got to bed that night, and during the few following days my health seemed breaking up; there was a cruel, distressing pain in my back, and it caught me so sharply when I bent that I was afraid to move. My appetite was spoilt I felt irritable and depressed.

"Before many days had gone by I was suffering all the agonies of lumbago and sciatica. So severe were the pains in my back that I was almost beside myself. The doctor told me I must keep to my bed, and for several weeks I lay there on my back, and dared not turn from side to side.

"My illness was at its height at the time I began using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, but to my delight they relieved me from the first; my back got stronger every day, and at last I was able to get up and go to my work again.

"I am now enjoying first-rate health, every sign of my old complaint being gone. I would like to have my letter published, in case you think it would be the means of others finding relief. I believe me to be, Yours gratefully, ALFRED CLARKE."

That Mr. Clarke's cure has proved lasting is shown by another letter, received from him eight months later:—

"October 8th, 1903.

"Gentlemen,—Although the weather has been so fearful here since I wrote to you last—it has scarcely stopped raining all the time—I haven't had the slightest sign of my old kidney complaint returning. I have been out and about every day, but no matter how soaking wet I have got, the backache has not returned, and I have enjoyed good health all along. I am writing you this second letter because you cannot fail to be interested in my cure having withstood such a test.

"Yours gratefully,
"ALFRED CLARKE."

A Sample Box of this Medicine will be sent free on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells St., Oxford St., London.

ST. LUKE'S
MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

CURES RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, STIFFNESS in LIMBS and JOINTS, SORE THROATS, etc., etc.

Re. 1.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 1-2	= + 13-16
2½ do. Enster, Annuity	92 3-4	= + 1-4
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	87 3-4	= + 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Rs. Loan	107 3-4	= + 3-4
Rupee Paper	86	= + 3-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 5-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 15-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	61 5-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-16 1-2	= — 1
Berlin	20'43 1-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4'88	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-3 per cent	= do
4 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do

LETTERS—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-4
7 Day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000. Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 10,000 Bills on Madras at 1s 4 1-16d.

SILVER—
Quiet.

WHEAT—
Walla Karachi 30 1-4 J.-F., sellers } firm
Red Karachi 29 1-2 J.-F. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 3-4 buyers firm.

COPPER—
Cotton in New York, 8 3-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4'18 plus 10, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16, Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000, Imports 13,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
4'04	4'06	4'09
— 4	— 5	— 4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4'11	4'13	4'15
— 3	— 5	— 4
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4'16	4'17	4'16
— 4	— 4	— 3

Receipts at U S Ports	12,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	12,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7-30 — 10 *
Futures, month of March	7-33 — 20
Do. do. July	7-16 — 21

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-8
Futures, month of March	7-29 — 19
Do. do. July	7-38 — 15
Tone at close	steady.

* Declined owing to liquidation.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 9th February, 1905:—

Cotton	11,275 bales.
Linseed	16,950 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,178 "
Gingelly	3,900 "
Poppyseed	12,579 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Rice	978 "
Castorseed	1,893 "
Myrabolams	3,831 "
Oilseed	4,833 "
Mowraseed	3,309 "
Gram	28 "
Jowar	498 "
Maize	6,178 "
	380 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,53,600
Gold coin	Rs. 58,500
Ex s.s 'Caledonia' from London.	

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

COTTON.

THE reaction which commenced early last week in America and Liverpool has been continued steadily since our last mail report. Various reasons are assigned for this upward movement, and most private advices received in Bombay seem to place little reliance on a continuation of it. It is evident that a very large Bear interest had been established and that a considerable impetus to the market was given by short coverings. Whether the Bulls will be enabled to carry it on by unfavourable weather reports remains to be seen. The report of the Census Bureau as received in Bombay gives a total of 12,767,000 bales cotton ginned up to the middle of January. The crop movements continue on a very small scale for such a very large crop as this report foreshadows, and it will be interesting to note if the higher prices now current will result in a larger movement of cotton from the farmers' hands to the ports and consumers. The beginning of February seems early to receive reports of preparation for the next crops, but there is no doubt that every point will be brought forward and made the most of to raise prices and enable the farmers to sell off their holdings.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 3rd	3'97	7'66
" 4th	4'03	7'80
" 6th	4'04	7'75
" 7th	4'15	7'80
" 8th	4'08	7'90
" 9th	4'18	7'80

The following are the daily closing quotations for furures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York March:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 3rd	3'91	7'18
" 4th	3'94	7'19
" 6th	3'93	7'43
" 7th	4'01	7'40
" 8th	4'11	7'32
" 9th	4'06	7'33

In New Orleans the spot price has advanced from 7 1-4 on the 3rd instant to 7 5-8 on the 9th instant. One report received during the week stated Bear pressure largely from New Orleans and to-day's report advises decline owing to liquidation.

In Bombay we have had fluctuating and irregular markets, but we have to record another week of active business and some large transactions have been put through. Purchases were reported to a considerable extent by Japan shippers, local mills and covering of previous sales by European houses and local dealers and jobbers. Sales were made largely by native dealers, who had bought previously at lower rates, and also on account of up-country holders, and moderate lines were again sold by European shipping houses. There has been a slight desultory enquiry from Europe, but at prices showing a very large margin off those now current in Bombay. Shipments for the week both for Europe and the Far East are on very moderate lines. The local consumption is, however, very large as the mills both in Bombay and up-country are working to the fullest extent, taking every advantage of the present profitable conditions prevailing both in the spinning and weaving departments. Owing to the intense cold which has lately been experienced throughout the country, and the accompanying plague epidemic, receipts in the up-country markets are again on moderate lines. There should be a change in the weather shortly, when arrivals may be expected to increase.

During the week the highest price touched for Broach suttas was Rs. 214. Some very large lines were reported in this speculative bazaar, and quotations fluctuated from hour to hour, according to the various private telegraphic advices, which are freely made public for Bull and Bear purposes.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	74,431
Receipts from 1st Oct to 9th Feb.	934,318
Shipments for week to Europe	20,870
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	3,709
Total	24,579

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th Feb.

Europe	127,130
Japan	205,085
China	11,199
Coast Ports	11,083
Total	3,54,497
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	4,048
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	3,242

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	bales	10,000
Imports	do.	20,000

Fat-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3'92	3'94	3'97
—12	—12	—12
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
3'99	4'01	4'03
—12	—13	—12
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4'04	4'05	4'03
—12	—12	—12

COTTON.—The market is easier this afternoon following home advices. Buyers are withdrawing and we hear of little actual business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (B.-G.) (Ry. terms)	169	159	Ready and	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	172	162	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	...	172	162	... do
Oomrawuttee (descpts) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	do
Khandeish	do.	...	169	163 do
Jalgaon	do	...	171	165 do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	180	174	...	do
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	...	187	181	... do
Dhanauagaum Poolgaum (M-G)	182	176	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	184	178	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	206	210	... 25 Feb.
Do. do	...	210	...	206 15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	191 25 May
Westerns	...	...	...	181 do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The extreme cold lately experienced up-country has caused damage to the rabi crop and various adverse reports are to hand from many districts. All this has caused a firmer tone in these markets and a general advance in price has taken place.

LINSEED.—There was a good enquiry for this article from shippers and prices were raised from Rs 5-9 to Rs. 5-14 for ready. For new crop, April-May, we quote Rs. 6-2.

RAPESEED.—Advices of the growing crop are very unfavourable. Prices are higher by about 4 to 5 an as per cwt since last mail report in a firm market.

POPPYSEED is also very firm with an advance to about Rs. 6 4 per cwt. with a good demand for shipment.

CASTORSEED.—The price has been raised about Re. 1 per candy to Rs. 29. The market closes firm.

GINGELLYSEED.—This market is also firm at about Re. 1 per candy higher all round and a moderate enquiry from shippers.

WHEAT.—There has been a good demand for export, and an advance of 2 to 3 annas per cwt. has been established both for ready and for sard delivery.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay:—

Cotton			74,431 bales.
Wheat			135,341 cwts.
Linseed			59,095 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard			27,154 "
Gingelly seed			99,932 "
Poppyseed			1,712 "
Groundnuts			9 238 "
Castorseed			12 882 "
Rice			46 329 "
Myrabolams			37 948 "
Cottonseed			49,574 "
Mowrasseed			725 "
Gram			11,790 "
Jowar			54,081 "
Maize			955 "

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.

Ready	5	13 0
Forward April-May	6	2 0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6 0
Do Forward April-May	5	10 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14 0
Do Forward April-May	6	2 0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	6	3 0
Forward April-May	6	14 0

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	29	0 0
Forward April-May	30	8 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howrah Khandeah	Rs.	43 to 44
15 per cent Mixed		42 1-2 to 43
25 per cent. "	"	42
50 per cent. "	"	40 1-2 to 41
Black Kutnee "	"	34 to 35
Yellow Poorbia		47

Wheat.—Tone firm.

White Delhi Ready	4	8
Do April-May	4	8
Hattras Ready	4	7
Do April-May	4	7

FREIGHT.—We hear of little business passing in this market. From the sellers' point of view the tone is steady, but there is very little enquiry from shippers. A small business was put through at 15s. seeds February loading, but there is little or nothing doing in Cotton, which is quoted 6d higher. A small line was booked at 14s. 9d. seed, Dunkirk, February-March shipment. Sellers quote for February 15s. to 15s. 6d., March 15s. and April-May 15s. 3d. p.p.

The only fixture reported is the steamer Birdswald, February loading, at 15s. 1 p.p., 15s. 6d. 2 p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay on 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th February as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	5,97,096	Increase
Other Deposits	9,64,260	do.
Sundries	4,779	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,355	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	12 14 131	Increase
Credits on Securities	5,30,891	do.
Loans	1,27,445	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	12,51,940	do.
Balance with other Banks	44,032	Increase
Sundries	30,910	do.
Cash	11,42,235	do.

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of about 18 1/4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 38 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 19 lakhs. There is no change to record this week in the official rates of the three Presidency Banks, which are now on a level at 6 per cent per annum. Money continues in plentiful supply locally. The quotations for short fixed deposits for two and three months are still 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. per annum, and there is a moderate enquiry at these rates.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 31st January:—

Silver coin and bullion	Rs. 10,77,96,236
Gold coin and bullion	Rs. 15,37,01,461
Silver held as security	Rs. 11,87,51,215

Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 37,62,25,880.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 81 1-2 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday 70 lakhs was put up for tender, of which amount 59'30 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s, 4 1-32d. and 10'70 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenderers at these rates receiving 13 per cent. These quotations show no change from last week. For next week the amounts advertised for allotment is unaltered at 70 lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs. 10,000 in Bills on Madras at 1s. 4 1-16d. is advised.

The mail of the 27th January brings £140,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay, also £120,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 48,10,000
Bombay	" 14,60,000
Madras	" 19,20,000
Total	Rs. 81,90,000

The mail of the 3rd February brings £250,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay, also £240,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 33,80,000
Bombay	" 17,70,000
Madras	" 9,30,000
Total	Rs. 60,70,000

The mail of the 10th February brings £150,000 silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 31,00,000
Bombay	" 10,00,000
Madras	" 9,40,000
Total	Rs. 50,40,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been quiet but steady throughout the week, with very little business reported. Bank Telegraphic Transfers is quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. and Bank Demand 1s. 4 1-16d., February and March, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. respectively for April, and 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. respectively for May and June. At these quotations the enquiry is limited. In Mercantile paper 3 months' sight bills

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Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeois	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily (long primer)	33	0
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In 2 to 3 lb. tins,
Wiltshire Bacon, streaky. Breakfast Bacon, Pig's Cheeks.
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Finest Waterford Lard, 1 lb. tins.
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Berkeley, about 2½ lb. tins.
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PURE PICKLES
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In square pint bottles,
Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Piccalilli, White Onions
Walnuts, Red Cabbage, West India (mild flavour).
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In square pint bottles,
Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Brown Onions, Walnuts.
LONDON RELISH
Moir's London Relish, ½ bottles,
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Imperial Pints and ½ Pints.
ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES & KETCHUPS,
Superior Essence of Gorgona Anchovies, ½ Bottles, and ¼ Bottles.
Mushroom Ketchup and Walnut Ketchup ½ Bottles.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Craigard, 2128 tons, Captain R Millburn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Gloamin 2248 tons, Captain J W Leamouth, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer Den of Airlie, 2270 tons Captain J Cumming, will sail to-day for Havre, and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bullimba, 1607 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Marmugoa with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 56 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ilinda, 8398 tons, Captain A D Morton, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta 26th January via coast ports with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 tons, Captain H Truscott, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Karachi 6th February via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and 114 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Vita 6	Truscott	Karachi Feb 6
10	Ilinda 8	Martin	Calcutta, Jan 26
	Assaye	Lowell	Southampton, Jan 17
	Caledonia 3	Coque	Aden, Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	H M S Perseus	Hill	Aden
10	Dumra 4	Williams	Persian Gulf, &c
	Craigard 8	Milburn	Calcutta
	Kola 5	McDiarmid	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bullimba, Kilpatrick, for Zanzibar, &c
" Steamer Den of Airlie, Cumming, for L'pool, &c
" Gloamin, Leamouth, for Moulmein.

The steamer City of Oxford entered for loading yesterday for Genoa via Karachi.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	From
2	Ataka	Calcutta
2	Umlazi	Calcutta
3	Can Stuart	Liverpool
7	Buarata	Rangoon
7	Clan Lamont	Coast
7	Ocklia	Rangoon
8	Sirdhana	Bombay
8	Kilbride	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Aden, on the evening of the 9th instant.

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel left Colombo to-day and is expected to arrive at Bombay at noon on Sunday next

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING No. L. H.
Bombay, February 11, 1905.

1. There will be shooting for the monthly Challenge Cup and class firing at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon the 11th instant from 3-30 p.m.
2. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 14th instant at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Ag. Adjt.
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Camp Santa Cruz, February 11, 1905.

1 The annual inspection of the Corps will take place today (Saturday) the 11th instant, at 1-15 p m at Santa Cruz.
Dress—Review order Khaki Bandoliers and Puttees to be worn.
(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.
(3) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).
2. Detail—Orderly Officer for Saturday.—Major R G Snell and Lieut P W Cresswell.
Batta, Orderly Sergt, for Saturday—Sergt B R Gillespie.
Bugle, Orderly, Corpl, for Saturday—Corpl A S Pitcher.
3. Match IX, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

NOTICE.

There will be a Concert in the Volunteers' Mess to-day Saturday the 11th instant, after dinner. Members may invite any friends.
A special train will leave Santa Cruz at 12-30 a m Bombay Time.

By Order,
G. D. PRIDE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, C.M.G, COMMANDING H. V. A.
Bombay, February 11, 1905.

1. The Corps will parade to-day Saturday at 4 p.m, at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Members are requested to make a point of attending this parade.
Members who cannot parade at the club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Puttees not to be worn.

NOTICE.

It having been notified that owing to an epidemic of infectious disease, the camp cannot be held at Colaba. The Commandant regretfully has to announce that it is impossible to hold a camp at all this year. Every effort will be made to enable men to render themselves efficient and to carry out the service practice and the Corps Competitions at the convenience of Companies. The guns at Colaba North and Cross Islands are at the disposal of what cup teams any night by notifying this office in time to communicate with the R A Authorities. The C O hopes that every man of the H V A will do his utmost to overcome the difficulties that we expectedly thrown in the way towards coming an efficient this year.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. & A.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
VI SUNDAY, AFTER EPIPHANY FEBRUARY 12.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Ajutter in G
Hymns—318, 178, and 270.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E
Antnem—2nd Psalm—Faulkner
Psalms—38, 42 and 43.
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Holy Eucharist Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
10 a.m.—Catechism.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p. m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN CHURCH BANDRA.
11-15 a.m.—Matins Sermon and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL, (Madras Time)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
8-3 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—250 and 242.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
Hymns—82, 320 and 274.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Waudby Road.)
8 a.m.—Children's service.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening service.
Hymns—15, 214 and 217.
Psalm—136.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—34, 260 and 165.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—251, 271 and 24.
Offertory for Church Expenses

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Free Road.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B. A.
4-00 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Mr A J Reynell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Reynell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8-30 a. m.—Morning Service—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.
6-p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
Psalm—47 Tune 47.
Hymn—106.
Hymn—467.
Hymn—284.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.
1st Race—The Medium Trial Plate—3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—The Pony Trial Plate—3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—The Long Trial Plate—4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Arab Trial Plate—4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Short Trial Plate—5-15 p.m.
6th Race—The Little Trial Plate—5-45 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sariant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba	2-0 p.m.	Local Time.
Church Gate	2-10 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-20 p.m.	
Reserve at Mahalaxmi	2-30 p.m.	

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1905.

THE GATES OF TIBET.

MR. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD, who read an interesting address on "The Gates of Tibet" to the Society of Arts last month, did not yield to the soft impeachment of being "an artistic traveller," though tempted to adopt that title by Sir William Lee-Warner, that least complimentary of Indian statesmen. On the contrary he held that an artist is one who embellishes facts, and he did not mean to do that. Mr. Freshfield spoke of Sikkim as he found it, illustrating his discourse with a selection of excellent photographs taken by the companion of his travels, Signor Vittorio Sella. There was quite as much of Tibet as of Sikkim in the lecture and the first care of the lecturer was to clear the ground by a short description of the geography of the region—a necessary preliminary, seeing that the facts, though well established, have been latterly distorted or disregarded by politicians, not by artists, when they did not fit in with their theories. Tibet has been described as inaccessible and inhospitable by those who were opposed to the recent "mission" or expedition. The people are by them believed to be poor and fanatical, and the hope of trade relations with them but a flattering vision. Mr. Freshfield did not set himself to dispute the opinion of those who objected to the penetration of Tibet, but he protested energetically against the inaccuracy of the statements put forward by them in regard to that country and to the nature of its inhabitants. As to the remoteness of Tibet from India, its frontier is 350 miles from Calcutta, and Lhasa 250 miles further, 600 in all. The route to Lassa from the Sikkim frontier is not seriously difficult during many months of the year. The Chinese knew that in 1792 when they sent an army into Tibet. Major O'connor in 1903 reported that beyond Khamba Jong there was absolutely nothing to prevent the march of an army in any direction. The "desert" character of the country rests largely on the statements of Sven Hedin and Littledale who came in by the north, and on the testimony of travellers who went thither via Sikkim and recognised no thing but the dreary barrenness of that "long staircase" leading from India to Tibet. The prospect from there justifies the appellation, but those who take the trouble to penetrate further and in different directions find, as Major Bretherton did, rich and fertile valleys, good grazing lands, barley crops and cattle. The valley of the Brahmaputra eastwards from Lhassa is well inhabited and cultivated, and that valley is the real Tibet, Mr. Freshfield reminds us, deprecating the application of the verdict on the forbidding frontier to the whole country, that it would be as justto consider the Scotch border a fair sample of England. The people are not fanatical, nor warlike; they are a pastoral and a trading people, and tolerant in religion. We should opine that the number of monasteries by no means suggests fanaticism, but much more a contemplative character. That Russia has had relations with Tibet cannot be denied, and Russia herself has never striven to conceal them. So that we are all agreed on that point.

In 1899 Mr. Freshfield visited Sikkim and found that the Tista route, by the river of that name, flowing for 100 miles from the Himalayan water-shed into Tibet, was about as difficult as a mule track up an Italian Alpine valley; it had difficulties indeed for an armed force but trifling to travellers. It leads by the back of Kanchenjanga and by it the British troops moved to Khamba Jong. This route was, until recently repaired, impracticable for beasts of burden. The trade route to Tibet followed a parallel river, the Ammo Chu. Once in this valley it seems plain sailing, or rather climbing, to Gyangtze and commercial travellers travel this way to Lhasa. Tibetan as opposed to Sikkim scenery begins at a height of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, many miles south of the watershed. Sikkim is a land of valleys, gorges, steep cliffs and dense forests; the travellers must foot it, no motor-cars will be wanted there at present. Tibet has a surface similar, according to Major O'Connor, to the Wiltshire Downs, and some photographs of Spitzbergen fairly represent the nature of the country behind Kanchenjanga. In Sikkim communications were not easy. Rope bridges took the explorer over torrents swollen with perpetual rain, and hill-sides are often washed down in blocks. Once in Tibet yaks and light carts can travel easily. This led to the Tibetans taking possession of the heads of the valleys where their herds could graze, and they declined in practice to recognise the Sikkim boundary, but utilized as much of the country as suited them and their yaks. By degrees the decadent Sikkimites were nearly absorbed by Nepal and Tibet until England interfered. In 1888, after a little war, we set up boundary pillars, but the Tibetans disapproved, threw them down and built a wall across the Upper Tista, prohibiting any one entering the passes. Beyond turning the Tibetan monks out of Chung Chang monastery, we did nothing until 1902 to recover Sikkim's right to her pasture lands. Tibet got possession of the Ammo Chu valley when acting as umpire between Bhutanese and Sikkimese monks, and then came a little further, taking in Chumbi, that valley that excited the ardent admiration of Mr. Candler. Chumbi is not a part of Tibet proper; Mr. Freshfield says a glance at the map will show this. Its people are a different and an oppressed race, who "were unaffectedly glad to see us in their valley." Any distraction was probably welcome.

Whether the Chumbi folk would cheerfully acquiesce in our plucking their fine country as "the legitimate fruit of the late expedition," as is urged here, is quite another matter. Its superiority to Darjeeling as a health station, as a strategic centre for the guarding of the frontier, and as a commercial mart on a great trade route were insisted upon in the lecture, and the British Government was advised to establish a mart there or within the Tibetan frontier without delay. Mr. Freshfield believes that the Tibetans themselves would prefer to lease Chumbi to us, instead of paying a large indemnity. Leave meanwhile has been had from the Bhutanese to make a road to Chumbi without climbing the Jelapla pass or any other difficult one. Along here tea might be sent to Tibet from Darjeeling or Assam, although just yet the Tibetan has not cultivated the taste for a good brand; he likes the very lowest sweepings mixed with doubtful butter. But the Indian tea planters need not shrink from pleasing possible customers by so easy an effort as reducing the quality of their beverage. There are many lesser gates into Tibet than that in Sikkim. Notably one west of Nepal from Simla, now being negotiated by Major O'Connor, and several through Bhutan which are shut to Europeans. Many geographical problems in Tibet await solution, the tracing of the Saupo, and the navigation of the lower reaches of the Brahmaputra. This latter expedition was planned, the Lamas' consent gained, and preparation made when Simla shook its Olympian head and all was stopped Chandra Das told the lecturer that a small escort would suffice to protect any survey party. To get through Nepal to Tibet is specially difficult, politically and geographically. In the first place it is forbidden ground and the passes are high, bleak and desolate. We must not, however, think, when we read that some are higher than Mount Blanc, that they are as difficult of access. Mr. Freshfield says they may be as easy as the Wengern Alp. Seven weeks sufficed for the tour from Darjeeling, past Gantok, up the Tista Valley, turning at Lachen village to follow the Zemu glacier under the precipices of Kanchenjunga. Here a great storm overtook the party and they went north into Nepal through the pasturage basin of the Lhonak, across the chain linking Kanchenjunga with the Himalayan tableland. Then by Jannu and Khunga, returning to Darjeeling by known tracks. There was much "up and down work," but nothing to frighten a member of the Alpine Club. The Indian Government is implored to find funds to make a horse track and repair the bridges on part of this route, thus bringing a most beautiful tour within the purview of ordinary travellers. An admirable suggestion of a strictly reasonable and utilitarian nature is that in drawing the new maps which recent surveys have proved the urgent need for, the Government of India should not keep the main corrections profound secrets, but should allow atlas-makers to have the benefit of the knowledge added to the very cryptic information hitherto available of these remote but interesting regions of the world.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

THE trouble between Norway and Sweden, which has compelled King Oscar to resign his functions a second time, is no new one. For thirteen years there has been an active conflict between the two Governments on the single question of distinct consular services, and in spite of the strong opposition of the King, something like an agreement on the subject had been reached more than a year ago. A new crisis, however, appears to have arisen, and the old King finds that he is no longer strong enough to meet it. The relations between Norway and Sweden resemble in great measure those subsisting between Austria and Hungary, and there has been more or less of conflict between the two countries since the union in 1814. Much against her will Norway was ceded to Sweden by Denmark in that year. The Norwegians rebelled, declared themselves independent and elected a Danish Prince as their King. He failed to obtain recognition from the Powers, and then an agreement was concluded by which the independence of Norway in union with Sweden was proclaimed. The orwegian constitution was modified and the Storthing elected the King of Sweden as their monarch. But the position of affairs did not give Norway satisfaction. Charles XV, the predecessor of the present King, had a great struggle to preserve the union, and it is recorded that but for his tact and good sense the union could scarce ly have been maintained. King Oscar succeeded to the throne in 1872 and has managed successfully to maintain the relations between the two countries without provoking the extreme ebullitions of feeling which have characterised the Jingalian Legislature. The real question behind that of the separate consular services has in the past been that of the extent of the King's veto, which has been the principal cause of political trouble during King Oscar's reign. The Norwegian demand for separate consulates, which implies greater freedom in foreign policy, was first officially put forward in 1892, when the Storthing passed a resolution on the subject. The King vetoed the proposal and the Liberal Ministry resigned. A deadlock followed and a month later the Storthing yielded to the resolution invited the Liberal leader M. Steen to remain in office and to defer the consulate question. The Liberals resigned the next year, and the Conservative leader formed a Government though in a minority. A general election in 1897 gave the Radicals a considerable majority, and having obtained King Oscar's sanction for a separate Norwegian flag, they again pressed for a separate consular system and Ministry of Foreign affairs. For the next six years the question continued to be agitated. In 1903 a Joint Commission reported that separate consular services for the two countries were not impracticable. The Governments began negotiations and agreed to recommend the establishment of independent services. They, however, in no way bound the future conduct of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the joint Diplomatic Service. King Oscar, in opening the Storthing sixteen months ago, expressed the hope that the negotiations would lead to a result satisfactory to both kingdoms. "Instead of which" there was an immediate change of Ministry, the Liberal premier, M. Behr, resigning two days after the assembly of the Storthing. The new crisis which has now arisen probably springs from disinclination on the one hand to accept a separate consular service without an independent Foreign Ministry and the refusal of Sweden to do more than was recommended by the Joint Commission. The crisis may have been hastened by the Swedish Riksdag, which was opened three weeks ago. After a reign of thirty-three years the old King may well desire to retire from all the confusion and clamour which political strife creates around the throne, and it would be no surprise if he decided to absolutely abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince, who is a man of forty-seven years of age.

TEA OR CAMPHOR.

FOOCHOW in Fo-kien is one of the chief tea-growing districts of China, tea being its most important product, but in consequence of the competition of Indian and Ceylon teas, and the objection of the Foochow natives to the introduction of rational modern methods of cultivation and treatment of the plant, its tea trade has been steadily retrograding and will probably still further decrease. The people of Foochow as well as the foreign merchants settled there may perhaps find a substitute for tea in the cultivation and sale of camphor and also in the development of the mineral riches of the province. French engineers manage the work in the Chinese Government war arsenal of Foochow, and besides this France and Japan possess important interests in the province and are making every effort to utilize and increase them. Fo-kien has leased the monopoly of camphor in the whole province to a Japanese syndicate for a fixed sum in order to secure a settled income. It is therefore almost impossible for other merchants to trade in this product, and if they do buy, the difficulties about transit dues thrown in their way by agents and officials of the above-named syndicate often make the business a profitless or even a losing one The Japanese have a double interest in this camphor monopoly in Fo-kien, as they possess in Formosa an important camphor trade, and thus they hold in their hands the two most considerable sources from which camphor is produced. At the instance of English merchants settled in Foochow the British Government has protested against this monopoly in Fo-kien, and it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will be induced to cancel it and to leave the camphor trade unfettered. This they would find to be of direct financial benefit to the country.

THE OVAL.

WE notice that it has been suggested that the Oval, when restored to its original state by the Exhibition authorities, should be used as a band promenade, if the necessary permission can be obtained from the local Government. We thoroughly approve of the idea of putting this plot of ground to more practical use than has been the case in the past, but if the ground is to be turned to the use suggested, we fear that an injustice will be done to the various European cricket clubs, who, after being obliged to give up their pitches on the Cooperage, now find the Oval the only place left to them. A bandstand in the middle of the Oval would make cricket impossible except for one club at the northern end, the southern end being given up to football and hockey players. In regard to this matter, it would be interesting to know whether steps will be taken to see that the Exhibition authorities carry out properly the work of restoring the turf to its former condition. If this work is not carried out thoroughly and at once the Oval for cricketing purposes will not be of the slightest use next mousoon season, while if done badly will probably result in cricketers never being able to use it again. Considering how important it is in a place with a climate like Bom ay that the European community should be given facilities to engage in healthy forms of exercise, we trust that this matter will receive the attention of Government.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Captain M. R. Hill, sailed on Thursday evening for Aden.

THE Indian Tea Cess Committee report that the bounty paid on green tea during January was on 85,938 lbs, making a total of 1,572 345 lbs during the current season.

WORK on the Quetta-Nushki Railway has been somewhat interfered with owing to the severe weather, but the completion of the line this spring is assured.

THE "Indian Mirror" states :—It is said that the French will retain only Pondicherry and Mahe, and hand over Chandernagore, Yunnan and Karikal in exchange for an improved frontier in South Arcot. We wonder what can be the cause of this exchange of territory? Chandernagore has been in the possession of the French time out of mind. But there is something in the air, otherwise why is the Governor-General of the French Settlements in India coming to Calcutta? He saw Lord Ampthill at Madras.

THE severe winter in Northern India, has, of course, its counterpart in the tribal hinterland beyond the administrative border. Waziristan is frost-bound, Kurram is almost in similar case, while in Tirah there are said to be six feet of snow lying in the valleys. Further to the north, the Khyber region and all the country beyond to the Hindu Kush is feeling the effects of a hard winter. The tribesmen are hibernating for the time being and there is none of that unrest which so constantly disturbs relations between the various clans. Shias and Sunni are living peacefully side by side in the Orakzai and Afridi districts, while in Bajour the quarrel between Nawagai and Dir has been entirely suspended. The tribes have every prospect of reaping good summer crops, for deep snow now means abundant water for irrigation when the spring comes round.

A MOSCOW correspondent says that the police of the town of Romni in the province of Poltava, have confiscated all the typewriters in the place, which has over 15,000 inhabitants. No reason is assigned for the action, but as it is taken under the law of "increased defence," equivalent to a minor state of siege, there is no doubt that typewriters are regarded as dangerous organs of sedition. It is worth noting that typewriters can only be acquired in the smaller towns of Russia under special permit from the police, who were thus easily able to locate every instrument in the town. Up to a year or two ago a permit was needed even in Moscow and St. Petersburg. All the "proclamations" which have been in circulation this year were lithographed from typed copy, the typewriter having enabled the document itself to circumvent the stringent laws which regulate the possession of printer's type and the use of it.

Among the wonderful results of experiments with plant life that have been made by that wizard of horticulture, Mr. L. Burbank, is the production of a thornless cactus. Mr. Burbank conceived the idea that if the prickles could be eliminated from this desert plant the many arid and waste lands of the States might be covered with fodder for cattle, and some large desert tracts in America are to be sown with the new thornless variety by way of experiment. If it turns out to be a success and the plant does not revert to the original armed type the new variety is likely to be as useful to India as the Americans hope it may be to the Western Continent. The Burbank grasses are already recognised as a valuable contribution to agriculture, as he has developed several varieties that will grow on arid plains otherwise devoid of vegetation. The American star-flower, which retains permanently its colour and perfume, the stoneless plum, and larger in size than the well-known French plum, a lemon coloured lily with the perfume of the violet are among the horticultural wonders that this lover of vegetable nature has produced.

AN instance of how the intelligent foreigner manages to compete successfully with British firms comes from Vienna. We had not supposed that Austria had any great commercial interests in Persia, but those who imagine that Persian trade can be simply divided between Russia, India, and England will find that there are several other rivals in the field, and that they are by no means asleep. Thus, it comes about that information has been received in Vienna from Persia to the effect that the clause in the Persian Tariff of February, 1903, according to which Persia reserved to herself the right of raising the tariff by 10 per cent. in the event of the value of the Persian silver "kran" as expressed in Russian roubles, falling by about 10 per cent, is on the point of being applied, four weeks' notice only being required. Owing to the Russo-Japanese war, Persian exports to Russia have fallen so materially that the value of the "kran" was bound to fall. The Austrian Export Association has reason to fear that merchandise now on its way to Persia will arrive there long after the four weeks' notice has expired, and that all goods old, carriage paid to the Persian frontier, may be refused by the consignees. The Association, therefore, intends to petition the Austrian Foreign Office or its intervention.

FRIENDS and other persons interested are invited by the Deputy Magistrate of the Agency Division, Godavery, to co-operate towards the cost of repairs and maintenance of the tomb of Major Bailey at Addatigela, in the Yellavaram Division of the Godavery District. The cost of the repairs and protection required is estimated at Rs. 100. The tomb bears the following inscription :—"1880—Clements Bailey, Major. 10th Madras, N. I., who died at Addatigela on the 7th January. 1880, aged 41 years. Erected by his brother Officers."

M. COMBES, whose resignation makes him topically is a man with few recreations as most people understand the word. He cycles to some extent, but only in the country, and only as a mode of locomotion. When his family goes to the theatre he accompanies them only as far as the door, and has only twice taken his seat with them in their box On the first occasion he made an excuse and retired before the curtain rose, and on the second he fell asleep in the course of the first quarter of an hour. "I thought he would sleep more comfortably in his bed so I woke him and sent him home," said Madame Combes, who tells the story. "And what do you think," she added, "I found him doing when I got back? He was sitting up in bed studying a Russian grammar."

MARK TWAIN when visiting India remarked regarding monkeys that while they always seemed to him to look quite natural and at home in the Zoo where he had been accustomed to see them, there was something "artificial" in their appearance roaming at large in streets and among houses, as is so common in this country. A young lady at Cawnpore, lately arrived in India, similarly has had reason to readjust the standpoint from which she had hitherto regarded these playful animals. For, recently, some of these creature invaded her room, seized the photographs of her nearest relatives, and taking them out of their frames, scattered them, torn into fragments on the floor.

ANOTHER Mark Twain story which is circulating just now tells how the humorist once played a joke on Dr. Doane, the present Bishop of Albany, when he was rector of an Episcopal church at Hartford, Massachusetts, which Mark Twain occasionally attended. "Dr. Doane," said Mark, at the end of the service one morning, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it." "You have not," said Dr. Doane. "I have so," said the humorist. "Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it." "I'll send it," Mark replied. The next morning he sent to the rector an unabridged dictionary.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

HOME.

ACCIDENTS.—Eight deaths, including that of Mr. R. Brough, the artist, were caused by the Midland Railway accident reported last week. Twenty lives have been lost in seven ice-breaking accidents, and nine through one colliery explosion.

Coal Supply.—The Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies has been issued.

Court.—The King and Queen arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday, and on Sunday, the fourth anniversary of Queen Victoria's death, attended a memorial service at Frogmore.—The Prince of Wales arrived in Ireland on the 24th.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after visiting Algiers and Tunis, have proceeded to Malta.

Ecclesiastical.—The Scottish Church Commission has adjourned for a fortnight before taking evidence as to the Congregational properties of the United Free Church.—The Welsh revival is still spreading, and a number of English missioners are taking part in it.—The Church Missionary Society proposes to establish a mission in the Southern Sudan.

Education.—An influentially signed appeal to the local education authorities urges the importance of the formation of character as the chief end of education.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the plaintiff in Thompson v. the Secretary for India.—Mr Justice Farwell has granted to the Barnes Urban District Council an injunction to compel the London and South-Western Railway to restore a certain level crossing at

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMING DISSOLUTION.

Manifesto by Earl Spencer.

LIBERALS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Earl Spencer has issued a manifesto in the name of the Liberal leaders in which he dwells upon the fiscal, licensing and education questions. He does not mention the Japanese alliance, but approves arbitration treaties and advocates the fullest representative responsible Government in the Transvaal and Orangia.

The Imperial Government, he states, must promote the real interest of the South African Colonies without continuing beyond the obligations of existing contracts any system of indentured labour.

"ACADEMIC ANARCHY."

Russian Professors and Students Strike.

A GENERAL MOVEMENT.

TROOPS FIRE ON WORKMEN.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The strikes of University professors and students are becoming general throughout Russia.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Fifteen hundred strikers at Sosnowice, seeing the Catherine Works illuminated, believed that work was proceeding and started towards the building, when the soldiers who were in the place opened fire on them from the windows, hitting many of them.

LATER.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the men in the Putiloff and Fra coRussian works there started the eight hours work a day on their own account, and as the employers refused to countenance the same the strike was renewed to-day and 12,000 men are now out.

The troops are prepared to prevent its spread.

BRITISH WARSHIP ASHORE.

The Pylades Aground

H. M. S. Pylades has gone aground on Peel Reef, Thursday Island, but is not seriously damaged.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

America and Arbitration

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Washington Congress is terminating on the 4th March and it is probable that at various international arbitration treaties will expire without action on the part of the Senate.

LOSS OF A FRENCH CRUISER.

Ashore on the Tongking Coast.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The French cruiser Sully is badly ashore along the Bay of Tongking.

The crew have been taken off.

[The Sully is an armoured cruiser of 6,270 tons displacement and was launched at La Seyne in June 1901. Her complement numbers 600. She was capable of steaming 21 knots an hour.]

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Tibet Blue-Book's Lesson.

GERMAN JOURNALIST'S CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that the London correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," in reference to Mr. A. H. Lees's speech at Eastleigh, ridicules the idea that the English desire war with any country, pointing out that the Government, merely in order to show that it is desirous of meeting Russia's wishes, has unnecessarily, roughly and in the face of the whole world reprimanded a destinguished diplomatist of the Indian Government who had brilliantly accomplished his mission.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH INDIA.

INDIA'S FISCAL POLICY.

Cabling on the subject of the British trade with India, the "Pioneer's" correspondent states that the "Morning Post" advocates permitting of India to develop her industries by taxing British manufactures, arguing that it may be regarded as selfish short-sightedness to hinder any increase in the purchasing power of 300 millions of people. The "Post" further suggests that India is our trust, and not a country which we are entitled to exploit mainly for our own advantage.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

POONA, FEB. 10.

The shooting at the 600 yards range for the British Championship was very difficult this morning as a heavy mist hung about and scores were not so good as at 800 yards, when the mist cleared and a wind was blowing from the west. The B. B. and C. I. Volunteers have increased their laurels by winning three team competitions in succession and coming third in two important team matches. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery is to be congratulated on the fact that Bombardier May of that splendid and serviceable corps has won the British Champion hip with an aggregate of 240 points. He gets the Rifle Association Gold Medal and Rs. 75. Armourer Sergeant Brown, School of Musketry, ran him close with 239 points. He made the best score at the long range and fell a point below the possible in the second try at 800 yards. He gets the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 50. Colr.-Sergt. Tyndal, A. and S. Highlanders, who led up to 1,000 yards with a splendid aggregate, unfortunately met with rough luck at the two additional distances. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Medals for Native troops presented by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills have been creditably earned by the 125th Rifles with an aggregate of 219 points at 600 and 900 yards. The members of the team get a gold and silver medal apiece and Rs. 150.

The following are the results of this morning's matches :—

Match 21.—British Championship, 800 yards. Sergt Thompson, B. B. and C. I. Vols., 35 points, Rs.55, Pte Peache, Royal Scots, 34, Rs.25, Armourer Sgt Brown 34, Rs.20, Lieut. Henderson, 125th Rifles, 34, Rs. 10, Lce. Corpl. Gouter, B. B. Vols, 34, Rs. 10, Lce. Corpl Ramsay, B. B. Vols, 34, Rs. 10.

Match 21. British Championship, 600 yards. Pte. Mitchell, 1st Seaforths, 33 points, Rs. 55, Pte. Drain, A. and S. Highlanders, 33, Rs. 30, Capt. Goring Jones, N. V. R. C, 32, Rs. 20, Lce Corpl. Moseley, 2nd Royal Scots, 32, Rs. 10, Sergt. Willis, K. S. L. I., 32, Rs. 10, Lce. Corpl. Gouter, 1st B. B. Vols, 32, Rs. 10, Major Renton, M. I. School, 31, Rs. 5, Major Vallancey, 2nd A. and S. Highlanders, 31, Rs. 5, Sergt. Swin, 31, Rs. 5, Lance Corpl. Ramsay, 1st B. B. Vols, 31, Rs. 5, Sergt. Scott, A. and S. Highlanders, 31, Rs. 5, Pte. McMillan, 2nd Royal Scots, 31, Rs. 5, Vol. Lobo, Nagpur Vols, 31, Rs. 5, Pte. Edgerley, 2nd Suffolks, 31, Rs. 3, Lieut. James, 104th Rifles, 31, Rs. 3.

Match 37.—Non-Commissioned Officers' medals presented by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills. Open to teams of four N.-C. O's, from any regiment or corps in the four commands. The prize is four gold and silver medals value Rs. 150. 600 and 900 yards. 125th Rifles, 107, 112, 219 ; 3rd Sappers and Miners, 104, 103, 207 ; 112th Infantry, 103, 102, 205; 126th Rifles, 2nd team, 103, 101, 204; 106th Infantry, 95, 104, 199 ; 29th Lancers, 93, 104, 196 ; 108th Infantry, 2nd team, 92, 103, 195 ; 104th Rifles, 101, 83, 183; 109th Infantry, 79, 89, 168.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

A Disestablishment Bill.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Government Bill for the separation of Church from State was introduced in the French Chamber to-day and referred to Committee.

GERMAN LABOUR DISPUTE.

End of the Miners' Strike.

In view of the Government's promises of mining labour legislation and the hopelessness of breaking the mine-owners' resistance in the near future, the German miners will resume work to-morrow.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Refund of Indemnity.

A LARGE BALANCE.

The "New York World" says that the American Government has practically decided to return to China, after the war, twenty-two million dollars of the indemnity remaining after the settlement of American claims.

COLLISION IN PORT SAID HARBOUR.

A Steamer Sunk.

The steamer Craftsman, from Calcutta, has collided with and sunk in Port Said harbour the collier Congal bound to Hongkong.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

Probable New Loan.

Reuter (Tokio) says that M. Takahashi, Vice-President of Bank of Japan, sails on the 17th instant for America and England. This is regarded in London as presaging a new foreign loan.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Charcot Expedition.

FEARED DISASTER.

The Argentine man-of-war Uruguay has returned to Buenos Ayres after a prolonged and fruitless search for the French Antarctic Expedition under Dr. Charcot. It is feared all perished in the great storm of April 1904.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

King Oscar's Retirement.

THE CONSULAR QUESTION.

King Oscar has transferred his functions to the Crown Prince, because he is not robust enough to deal with the new crisis arising from the final disagreement between Sweden and Norway concerning separate consular services.

TURKEY'S NEW GUNS.

The Competition for Orders.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMPROMISE.

The difficulty which arose between the French and German Embassies at Constantinople regarding the Porte's order for guns has been settled by a compromise. France has received a portion of the order for the new guns to be paid for from the loan. The Ottoman Bank negotiations have therefore been re-opened. German financiers will find the money to pay for the Krupp guns.

A CHINESE LOAN.

One Million Sterling.

A Chinese five per cent. loan of one million sterling will be issued on Friday in London and Berlin at 97.

DEPARTURE OF LADY CURZON.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Lady Curzon and her children sailed in the P and O steamer Arabia to-day.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

All continues well with Mr. Dane's Mission in Afghanistan. The cold in Kabul has been extraordinary, 53 degrees of frost having been registered.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The Civil Service Cup at Lucknow yesterday was won by Bess, Clarabell being second, Idlebell third, and Rain fourth. Nine ran.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 27TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 27th January. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brunnwell, Mr A	Nugent, Mr C E
Cox, Mr J	Penny, Miss
Cunningham, Miss	Ritchie, Mr J F
Cheyne, Lieut H B	Ryall, Major and Mrs
Crosth, Miss	Relph, Miss
Davies, Revd Dr B	Thomson, Mr J H
Field, Miss	Venour, Maj and Mrs
Field, Mr F	Wheatly, Lieut L L
Hill, Mrs	Ward, Major and Mrs
Johnson, Miss E	White, Mr E B
Lobb, Mr C	Wason, Miss
Lewis, Mr J L	Waters, Mr H G
Mathe on, Mr A	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burlton, Major R	Hobart Hampden, Mrs
Blair, Rev L L H	Holden, Mr A
Copleston, Mrs and 2 Misses	Hawd, Mr J W
Daly, Mr D R	Irvine, Miss Ethel
Dorothes, Sister	McKewan, Mr W H
Denholme, Mr R	Medley, Major
Eilbori, Mrs Thom on	Ormsby, Major and Mrs
Forbes, Mr A W	Richard, Mr Louis
Gourlay, Lieut C A	Rodger, Mr J
Grant, Capt A	Templer, Mr and Mrs and child
Guiness, Dr E W	Wake, Mr T
Hoskyns, Lieut R	

FROM BRINDISI.

Arnold, Mr	Meaden, Miss
Bamforth, Miss	Mackinnon, Mr D J
Forsyth, Mrs	Roberts, Major J R
Tilsley, Mr C	Watson, Mr T

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Arcadia for Aden, connecting with s. s. India for Marseilles and London :—

Boles, Mr Frank	John, Mr A M
Cameron, Rev A	Kalbach, Mr and Mrs W H son and daughter
Cambridge, Mr W H	Legge, Miss B J
Davar, Mr R F	Lloyd Mr
Dewey, Mr A B	Muirhead, Capt A
Dewey, Mr C S	Morgan, Mr
Dalid, Mr F L	Mould, Mr P
Gracias, Mr G B A	McCarrison, Mr D L
Gidney, Capt and Mrs	Norton, Mrs S
Hunt, Mr W H	Price, M and Mrs R W
Hulbert, Dr and Mrs H H	Roxley, Mr H
Harkness, Lt	Swinburne, Mr H
Hebbert, Mr and Mrs	Sborrock, Mr F
Harvey, Mr and Mrs W	Summers, Mr H
Howell, Mr Geo	Torrie, Mr T G J
Hewittson, Rev W and Mrs	Von Pilsack, Mrs M S
Jones, Mrs W B	Waring, Capt A D

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India, E. J. Lee, 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

UNIVERSITY VALIDATION BILL.

THE MEASURE PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

Mr. Gokhale opened the debate upon the Universities Bill at His Excellency the Viceroy's Council to-day by objecting that it was impossible for the Council to pass the measure to-day unless H. E. the Viceroy decided to exercise his power to suspend the rules of the business, since the Bill had not been circulated, as provided by the Statute, seven days before being brought up to be passed. The answer given was that the Bill had been sent out for circulation last Friday which complied with the Statute, but that if any slight irregularity had been committed through its not reaching him until last Saturday, the President had power to condone this.

Lord Curzon proceeded thereupon to take this course, explaining, as he did so, that Mr. Gokhale had not brought the matter previously to his notice. The ground having been thus cleared, the debate upon the Bill commenced.

Mr. Gokhale made a speech upon each of his amendments, and was supported by Nawab Saiyad Mahommed and Rai Sri Ram Bahadur. His main contention was that the offending notification should have been withdrawn and the elections held over again, instead of resorting to legislation. He amplified his previous arguments upon this subject, and went so far as to declare that to legislate about a matter on which litigation was proceeding was contempt of court. He also suggested that such measures as the present one tended to substitute a rule of unlicensed legislation for what had hitherto been boasted of as a rule of law in the country.

The line taken by Mr. Richards, who spoke on behalf of Government, was that the Bill was the best means of remedying the difficulty which had arisen.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson pointed out that the procedure it was proposed to validate was in accordance with the intentions of the Select Committee which had drafted the original Bill.

Sir Andrew Fraser spoke of the loyal spirit in which the members of the Calcutta University Senate had dealt with the matter, and put forward a plea for more give-and-take elsewhere.

In arguing that Bombay should be excluded from the operation of the measure, Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the position there was different from that in other provinces, since the Bombay elections were protested against before they were held, and a number of members absented themselves or withdrew in the belief that the matter would be remedied, the result being that the Syndicates elected were not representative.

Mr. Richards met this by going into the question of the exact number of Fellows who had withdrawn in each Faculty, his conclusion being that only in the Law Faculty had any considerable portion of the electorate withdrawn, and that the Law representatives selected were eminently suitable.

The Council rejected Mr. Gokhale's amendments, the voting in the division he claimed on the subject of the exclusion of Bombay from the measure being fourteen to five.

The Bill was eventually passed by fifteen to four votes.

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 24th inst.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN WESTERN INDIA.

The agricultural situation in Western India continues far from satisfactory. A report by the Bombay Government to the Government of India, dated the 25th ultimo, upon the famine outlook is published here. In the Deccan hopes that were entertained as to the success of rabi harvest have not been realised. There is likely to be a more or less extensive failure of the rabi crops in several, if not in all the districts of the Central Division, and the water supply is running short in some districts, but no real distress is expected until the beginning of the next hot weather. In the Gujarat Districts the situation is even more grave. Famine has been declared in Matarus, Taluka, Kaira, and 2,676 people are on the relief works. In the Karnatac the prices of food-grains are approaching twenty per cent. above the nominal, fodder is running short in places, and relief will be required. It has been decided to spend another Rs. 75,000, making a total of 1 1-4 lakhs in all, upon supplying grass for the starving cattle in Surat and Broach. A further sum of a lakh of rupees has been allotted for takavi advances in the districts of the Northern Division and Ahmednagar. The Bombay Government expect to spend 1 1-2 lakhs of rupees this year upon famine relief operations, and have provisionally fixed eight lakhs for similar expenditure during the coming financial year. The Collector of Broach gives eleven lakhs and 4 3-4 lakhs respectively as a preliminary rough forecast of suspensions and remissions respectively for his district. Smaller amounts are being remitted in other districts, and the budget estimates of the land revenue for the next year are being reduced from Rs. 412 lakhs to Rs. 384 lakhs on account of the scarcity.

THE BENGAL MOTOR TRIALS.

There was a large gathering here this afternoon to witness the arrival of the cars in the Bengal Motor Trials. The first in was Mr. Sorel's fine De Dietrich, which won the Bombay Cup. It was closely followed by Mr. Leslie's Lanchester, and Messrs. Thorneycroft's car, none of which have lost a single mark upon the run, having made both the outward and inward trip without a mishap of any sort. Shortly afterwards arrived the De Dion, which Mr. Allen was driving the entire distance. It went on well all the way, but on entering the gate of the Automobile Clubhouse, where a large crowd had assembled, a native crossed the track, and its plucky driver had either to run over the man or swerve into the gate-post. He selected the latter alternative and smashed the wheel, a bit of dramatically hard luck. About ten cars in all had got in by 6 p.m., some of them with deflated tyres and showing obvious signs of hard wear. The three cars which have lost no marks will most probably run to Burdwan and back to-morrow to settle which is to take the thousand rupee cup. Everyone unites in praising the admirable arrangements all along the road.

DEATH OF MR. SAUNDERS.

News has reached Calcutta by cable to-day of the death at Naples yesterday morning of Mr. J. O'B Saunders, Managing-Proprietor of the "Englishman." Mr. Saunders, who was well-known and esteemed in Calcutta, was fifty-two years of age. He had been seriously ill for some long time, and when he went to Europe last year grave doubts were entertained as to his ultimate recovery. He came out to India in 1876 to conduct the "Englishman" and exercised a controlling influence in the paper for the rest of his life. Mr. Saunders was twice married, and the greatest sympathy is felt for his widow.

THE PARHARPUR INUNDATION CANAL.

The sanction of the Secretary of State is announced to the construction from the local funds of the Parharpur Inundation Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan District. This is a small project, costing seven lakhs of rupees, for irrigating forty thousand acres to the west of the Indus. The main channel takes off from the river about twenty miles above Dera Ismail Khan, and will water the region immediately about that city. The work will take some years to complete. It is expected to bring in seven per cent. interest upon the capital outlay.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules are published for the grant of Native Officers' commissions in the existing reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps. Commissions as Risaldars and Ressaldars or Jamadars will be granted to Indian gentlemen of position who assist in the work of the report registration and are of suitable age and physique. They will be liable to be called out for active service, when they will receive pay and be upon the same footing in regard to allowances and wound and family pensions as Native Officers of the corresponding rank in the Indian Army.

Major E. S. Cooper, Indian Army, is permitted to retire with effect from the 19th proximo.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. Adams, Inspector of Mines, has been granted three months' leave. Mr. J. Grundy to officiate.

Captain F. O. N. Mell, I. M. S., Madras, is posted to the Jail Department, Central Provinces.

The Revd. H. Naish, Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Archdeacon.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India, E. J. Lee, 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

Whatever may be Mr. Balfour's merits, and they are many, it is very clear that he is far from being a strict disciplinarian. A fortnight or so ago two members of Cabinet, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Arnold-Forster, made speeches which, if they meant anything, meant that we must expect a general election within a very short time. This week two other Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Akers-Douglas (Home Secretary) and Lord Stanley (Postmaster-General), have, in addressing public meetings, announced definitely that the present Government has no intention of resigning unless it is defeated in the lobbies, and that barring accidents the existing Parliament will go through not only the approaching session but another after that. Fancy such contradictory speeches being delivered by Mr. Gladstone's Ministers! We have seen some curious changes in recent years, and the abandonment of the traditional doctrine of Cabinet unity is not the least startling of these changes. But as we have seen before there are no innovators quite so bad as those who preach the gospel of innovation. Between the declarations of Lord Stanley and Mr. Akers-Douglas, and those of Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr Walter Long the public would have been puzzled if the Prime Minister had not himself set the matter at rest in his speech at Manchester last night. To his friends—excepting, of course, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Arnold-Forster—Mr. Balfour has not made any mystery of his intention to adhere as long as possible to the good old rule, the simple plan—"That they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." Let any body set down and calculate the amount of money in the shape of salaries that changes hands on change of Government, and he will not be surprised at the tenacity with which the party in power—both side are alike in this—stick to office. Of course each party believes that its policy is the best for the country, but human nature is weak and the most patriotic of our politicians are not indifferent to the loaves and fishes. Mr. Balfour declared last night that he considered it his duty, so long as the party of which he, for the time being, is leader showed confidence on him, to carry on the work to the best of his ability. He preceded this important announcement by rather easily refuting the mandate argument, the argument that, as he was returned to power to bring the war to a close, he ought, on accomplishing that operation, to have appealed to the country again, but I wonder that he did not quote Mr. Morley in favour of his contention. It seems to be forgotten that Mr. Morley in a speech he made about two years ago dissociated himself from those who based their demand for a dissolution on the mandate ground, and that he incurred some unpopularity amongst his friends for his characteristically courageous action. It was rather clever of Mr. Balfour to make so much yesterday of the talk of a mandate and to pass lightly over the stronger reasons put forward by the Opposition in favour of an immediate dissolution. Unless by-elections count for nothing, as the losing side amusingly consoles itself by thinking, there is no wonder that Mr. Balfour shrinks from appealing to the electorate in its present temper. The polling in the northern division of Dorsetshire for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Wingfield Digby adds another to the long and almost unbroken succession of defeats that have been inflicted on the Ministerialists ever since Mr. Chamberlain started the revolt against Free Trade in the ante-Home Rule days, and when the powerful Postman influence was still exerted against Conservation the constituency was represented by a Liberal. In 1892, however, Mr. Wingfield Digby, Squire of Sherborne, captured the constituency by a majority so substantial (926) that at the general election of 1895 the Liberals did not venture to oppose him. In 1900, however, they fought and were beaten by 540. Yesterday that minority of 540 was converted into a majority of 909, and this after Mr. Balfour had made a special appeal to the supporters of the Conservative candidate, Sir Rudolf Baker, to return that gentleman and thereby strengthen the hands of the Government at a time so important to the maintenance of our Imperial interests. People are saying that if the Ministerialists could win three elections there would be a dissolution soon enough. Cannot their opponents oblige?

MR. BALFOUR AND FISCAL REFORM.

Mr. Balfour is fortunate in one respect. Had his speech been delivered on Monday night, instead of Thursday night, nobody would have paid very much attention to it, so absorbed was the whole country with the stirring events that occurred in the Russian capital on Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday it almost looked as if it were on the eve of a catastrophe unparalleled since the French Revolution, and naturally Tariff Reform sunk into a very small compass for the time being. But the overthrow of the cruel, corrupt and incompetent autocracy of Russia is, it is evident, not to take place just yet, and we are once more able to think about our own less momentous affairs. Of these the Fiscal Question still occupies the foremost place, and people were curious to learn how Mr. Balfour would meet the repeated challenge to declare himself plainly as to his real attitude. "Some people," he remarked, "have said that I was dishonest but dexterous. Other people have said that I am dishonest without being dexterous. They have accused me of wrapping up my views, if I have any views, with such extraordinary ingenuity, and protecting myself from the cross-examination and attack of my critics with such marvellous agility, that the party may have been kept together, but the country has been befogged and bewildered, so that it does not know now, after 18 months' controversy, what is the course which I recommend to the people of this country in connection with their fiscal affairs." So far from deserving these censures he maintained that if they examined everything he had said and written on this subject they would find one consistent train of thought running through it, perfectly clear, perfectly intelligible, and perfectly self-contained. However, he had written "on half a sheet of notepaper" a declaration of his fiscal faith and this he proceeded to read as follows :—"First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons. It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment. It may be useful, where we wish, to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty-fed or tariff-protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer. Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies, and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of great importance and has received much colonial support. I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages, both to the Colonies and the mother-country, by promoting freer trade between them. No doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. Those can best be dealt with by a Colonial Conference, provided its objects are permitted to be discussed unhampered by limiting instructions. Thirdly, I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a conference on those terms. Fourth, and last, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions. Mr. Balfour's opponents say that the above statement does not carry things much "forader," and some of his friends are reluctantly compelled to make a similar compliment. The "Morning Post," for example, writes:—"This is Mr. Balfour's clear and unambiguous statement. Now there is only one difficulty in commenting on it. Mr. Balfour complains that all the doubts as to what he means are due not to his own words but to the commentators. If we say one word of our own, that word may confuse everything. We dare not do it. We should not dream of interfering with Mr. Balfour's lucidity. We therefore leave our readers to answer for themselves, if they can, the momentous question whether Mr Balfour is on Mr. Chamberlain's side or against him. If Mr. Balfour is as clear as he asserts him elf to be, there cannot be any doubt on the subject." Mr. Balfour, I hear, told a lady of his acquaintance the other day that he anticipated a very stormy session. Judging from the comments of Opposition journals to-day, his observations at Manchester on tariff reform will certainly not tend to make the session less tempestuous.

MR. BALFOUR AND INDIA.

The Prime Minister has not, I believe, at any period of his life been much of a globe-trotter, and in later years at any rate he has been almost as great a home-bird as Mr. Chamberlain before his memorable visit to Egypt in company with his "fidus Achates" Mr. Joseph Collings. I say memorable visit, for it was Mr. Chamberlain's trip to the delta of the Nile that caused him to forswear Little Englandism and to don the mantle of the Imperialistic Beaconsfield. On his way home from Cairo Mr Chamberlain halted for a few days in Paris and called upon our Ambassador there, the late Earl of Lytton. In course of conversation Mr. Chamberlain said ; "Lord Lytton, I have returned from Egypt a Jingo." This is a perfectly true story and I had it from the lips of Lord Lytton soon after the event referred to. Lord Lytton, who had evidently not forgotten how fiercely his policy as Viceroy of India was attacked by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, chuckled when he told me about the unexpected admission of the then leader of Militant Radicalism. But to return to Mr. Balfour. I read the following in the London Letter of a rather prominent provincial daily :—"Mr. Balfour at a country house recently observed that if the General Election resulted in a Unionist debacle he should rejoice personally, though deplore it on public grounds. His conversation indicated a desire to travel. He has a fancy to visit America, discuss golf balls with the Canadians at home ; and there is a standing engagement, as I understand, that he and Lord Curzon, as host, should motor over India. This has never been done and the Viceroy is reserving it for his patron and friend, the present Prime Minister. The idea is fascinating. Fancy a motor driver through the jungle, over the ghats, from Bombay to Allahabad or from Lucknow to Peshawur! But just conceive the dust of it, from the bazaar at Cawnpore to the railway station. There is no dust so black or so light, and therefore as an atmospheric-going concern, as the dust of the plains of India. However, every Viceroy to his humour, and Mr Balfour might like the exercise. But the main interest is that the present Premier wishes for the pleasure of repose. He is tired evidently and I regret that he is in poor health certainly. If Mr. Balfour persists in his intention to keep the present Parliament in existence until the end of the chapter, the chances of his being the guest of Lord Curzon in India are, I should say, somewhat remote, unless the Viceroy's second term of office is extended beyond the time usually anticipated. I can imagine that a tour in India under the guidance and in the company of Lord Kitchener would be to the liking of the Prime Minister, but otherwise he would be rather bored, not being a sportsman.

OUR COAL SUPPLIES.

The final report of the Royal Commission on coal supplies, of which the first section has been issued this week, is of a re-assuring character. From time to time the British public has its coal scares, and pictures to itself, unwillingly, a smokeless but fuelless posterity. A previous Royal Commission on this subject sat in 1871. As a result of their labours they estimated the available resources of the country in seams of one foot thick and upwards, situated within 4,000 feet of the surface, as rather over 90,000,000,000 tons. The present commission estimates that nearly 101,000,000,000 tons are still available. Yet between 1870 and the end of 1903 coal amounting to 5,695,000,000 tons has been mined. The excess between the two estimates is accounted for partly by the difference in the areas regarded as productive by the two commissions, and partly by discoveries due to recent borings, sinkings, and workings, and to more accurate knowledge of the coal seams. A detailed table is given showing the available resources of the principal coal-fields of the United Kingdom within a depth of 4,000 feet. Rather more than one-fourth of this lies within the district covered by the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-field. Only 5 1-2 per cent. of the estimated available unworked tonnage lies within the Northumberland district. It seems, therefore, that for future generations the proverb anent taking coals to Newcastle will read "Taking coals to Cardiff" as to the period during which our ascertained resources will suffice our needs for internal use and for export purposes, for the last 30 years the average annual increase in the output has been 2 1-2 per cent. It is the general opinion of the District Commissioners that owing to physcial considerations it is highly improbable that the present increase of the rate of output of coal can long continue—indeed they think that some districts have already attained their maximum output ; but that, on the other hand, the developments in the newer coal fields will probaly increase the total output for some years. In view of this and of the exhaustion of the shallower collieries, the Commissioners look forward to a time, not far distant, when the rate of increase of output will be slower, to be followed by a period of stationary output, and then by a gradual decline. The question of possible substitutes is one which will loom more largely in the imaginations of posterity than in our. The Commissioners give a list of these, pointing out that although natural gas is known to exist in Sussex, no opinion can be formed as to the quantity available. Imported oil from Russia or America is discussed, the limiting factor in this case where it can be obtained at a cost not exceeding double that of steam coal recognized. Oil, further, is limited in its occurrence, Dr. Boverton Redwood having pointed out that in 1901 the world's production of petroleum was only 2·8 per cent of the weight of the coal mined. Great Britain cannot, like North America, Switzerland, or parts of British India, fall back upon water power for extensive industrial use. Nature, which has given coal and iron, has withheld the compensating advantages such as natural reservoirs like the great lakes of America, or great glaciers of mountainous countries on other countries. Professor Forbes has estimated that if all our available water power were utilized, there would only be a saving of one-half of one per cent of our coal production. To impound the tides—alluring though the prospect seems—is in the opinion of nearly all engineers prohibitive on the ground of cost. Wind-mills can certainly be used as a source of cheap power for small plants, but the intermittent character of air currents is unfavourable greatly against its use. It is true that vast peat bogs exist, but no process exists by which the moisture can be got rid of except at an impossible cost. The Commissioners are convinced "that coal is our only source of power and that there is no real substitute." For the rest, the Commission can only preach economy and limitation of waste—economy at the coal mines, economies in transport to the east, and above all economy in use both for domestic and industrial purposes. In regard to the last two places at which loss occurs, the domestic hearth, agreable though its gleams are, is a scandal. Engineers also are not free from blame ; as if old and inefficient engines and boilers were not enough, great wastes often continue for many years unchecked. The gas engine using producer gas seems to be the motor of the future if fuel economy is to be in any way considered. One last recommendation may be mentioned. The Commissioners state that "there seems no present necessity to restrict artificially the export of coal in order to conserve it for our home supply. With regard to these exports, the witnesses examined were generally of opinion that the maintenance of a large coal export trade is of supreme importance to the country and essential to the prosperity of the coal-producing districts. It was said that the larger output rendered possible by the export trade enables the collieries to be worked regularly and to the fullest capacity, and that the general and fixed charges being spread over a larger tonnage, the average cost of working, and consequently the selling price to the British consumer, can be kept lower than would be the case if the collieries were worked for home consumption only. It was pointed out by some witnesses that coal is so essential an element of outward cargoes that any diminution of our coal export must cause a rise in the import freights on goods. The evidence also showed that a large quantity of the coal exported to foreign countries is declined for the use of British ships coaling abroad.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

At the meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts on Tuesday, Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G., formerly British Consul-General at Shanghai, read an able, lucid and exhaustive paper on "British Commercial Prospects in the Far East." Several members of the audience were considerably surprised to learn that what are officially known as "Treaty Ports" are sometimes not situated on the sea-board or on navigable rivers, but, as in the case of recently opened places in the interior, are remote from navigable water-ways. At any of these places foreigners may establish themselves in business, and Chinese subjects at Treaty Ports are put on the same footing as regards the payment of duties as the subjects of foreign powers the root principle being that the tariff applies not to the merchant but to the merchandise. Mr. Brenan's description of the genesis of a Treaty Port is interesting. "The history of their opening is usually this. Something unpleasant has happened in China, and there is a storm of indignation in England. We don't see our way to enforcing proper satisfaction, so, somewhat on the principle, I suppose, of any port in a storm, we demand the opening of one or more ports. The Chinese Government are shrewd enough to know that what is easily obtained is not much valued, so they set up one objection after another for us to demolish, and when they think we have forgotten all about the original cause of quarrel, they consent to open a port, and then port and all is forgotten. As an example, a thick blue-book of the year 1899 concludes with two telegrams—the first from the British Minister in Peking, reporting that the port of Nanning in the Kwangsi Province has been declared open by Imperial decree, and the second from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs sending his congratulations on the result which he considers very satisfactory. Well, nobody has been near Nanning since." Of future developments, Mr. Brenan pointed out if China had, in proportion to her population, as large a foreign trade as Japan, China would import nearly three times as much as she does now, of woollen goods nineteen times as much, of iron, steel and other metals three times as much, of machinery 26 times as much ; and so on for many other articles. In regard to the obtaining of railway concessions much was said, and pertinent advice given to the British manufacturer desirous of securing a greater demand for his goods was warned not to look for assistance from the British merchants in China. The blame would seem to lie with the firms in England, who make no serious efforts to push their goods in opposition to those of other countries. The only effectual method is to send accredited agents with full particulars to the officials in charge of factories in order to expound the advantages of British-made machinery, or to native merchants in order to point out the superiority of the article which they are trying to sell, and to secure orders therefore. It is the manufacturer who must go to the trouble and expense of pushing his goods and creating a demand for them. When that has been reached the rest can safely be left to the resident merchant. After the war [illegible] looked to easing [illegible] wielding great [illegible] at Beijing. [illegible] has done we may yet do," will be the thought passing through the Chinese mind, and the conviction will gain force that the surest way to achieve a like success is to accept Japan as a guide. Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., who presided, spoke very strongly of British statesmanship, or perhaps I should say want of statesmanship—"some sort of diplomatic palsy seemed to have seized upon our statesmen's minds." In a free and easy manner Germany had been acquiring railway rights, engineering concessions and coal-field rights in the Yangtze without the slightest reference to our views, interests and susceptibilities. If we attempted to take similar liberties in Shangtung we should very soon discover that there were other masters besides the Chinese in that province. Our policy in the Far East appeared to be characterized by a certain amount of self-effacement, a waiting upon events as these might shape themselves according to the caprice or the pleasure of the Powers. Concerned as he was in the trade, banking and commerce of China, he could not help feeling that some sort of Palmerstonian "mailed fist" was needed at the present moment to make it known that any concession we might obtain from the Chinese Government must be absolutely respected.

CHEAPENING OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

A new lamp which is being made by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, promises to do for the ordinary electric lighting of houses what the Welsbach burner has done for gas lighting. That is to say, it will give a similar light-measured photometrically at half the cost of current. Tantalum, one of the rarer metals belonging to the vanadium group is used. A mixture of potassium tantals fluoride is reduced to metallic powder. This powder is then melted in a vacuum and a regulise metal obtained. On re-melting it becomes sufficiently pure for use. The chemical properties of this pure tantalum are very remarkable. When cold the material strongly resists chemical re-agents, being attached only by hydro-fluoric acid. It is somewhat darker than platinum and has a hardness about equal to that of mild steel, and can be rolled as well as drawn into a fine wire. Over four feet of this wire are used in an ordinary 200 volt lamp. For the ordinary 110 volt 25 c. p. lamp a central support is employed consisting of a short glass rod carrying two discs into which arms, bent upward and downward in the shape of an umbrella, are cast. The upper star has eleven and the

quadron prevents everybody from entering the city. On the Vassili Ostroff a workman addressed the crowd and caused them to march in procession to the Palace Square. Several thousand men have now gone in the direction of the Nicholas Bridge.

The crowd coming from Vassili Ostroff was stopped by a strong military force of Infantry, Uhlans, and Cossacks. The leaders of the strikers appealed to the soldiers not to fire on their brothers. The infantry laid down their rifles, but the Uhlans and the Cossacks obeying orders drove the mob back with their swords, wounding many. A military band played while the conflict was proceeding.

All approaches to the Winter Palace Square are now barred by troops. The Tsar remains at Tsarskoe Selo.

1-20 P.M.

An attempt has just been made to rush the Palace Square.

The strikers assembled in large numbers in the Alexander Gardens, near the Admiralty Buildings, and endeavoured to force the gate giving access to the Square, but were stopped by the troops. Near Moscow Gate the mob seized an oil store.

The excitement and disorder are increasing in every quarter of the city. The demonstrations in Vassili Ostroff have become most threatening and turbulent. The soldiers fired on the demonstrators, killing and wounding many, but the exact number cannot be ascertained.

The crowds are endeavouring to concentrate in the city proper by passing over the various bridges connecting it with the islands and the Viborg sides, numerous conflicts resulting.

At the Troitski Bridge, the chief thoroughfare across the river, the cavalry charged a crowd of about 10,000 persons using their sabres. The strikers fled, pursued by the cavalry. The bridge is now closed except for a privileged few, but even in their case it is unsafe to venture in the neighbourhood, as any discrimination is impossible in the wholesale melee. The leaders of the movement are addressing huge gatherings of the strikers, and are reading proclamations urging all to flock to the palace and die there. These appeals are received with cheers.

A serious conflict has occurred between the military and the Putiloff strikers, the latter, who were flocking towards the centre of the city, were stopped by the military patrols, the strikers then assembled to the number of the several thousands, but, a squadron of Uhlans charged and drove them back. They still, however, maintained a menacing attitude, and the infantry at first fired blank cartridges and afterwards ball cartridges, killing and wounding 80.

The rioters then dispersed. The killed and wounded were removed in ambulances which were held in readiness, sledges and any available vehicles.

Finding even the route leading to the Palace barred, the Putiloff strikers collected at the headquarters of the union to the number of 10,000. Revolutionary traces were thrown from the windows and the leaders delivered incendiary speeches protesting against the force employed by the military and denouncing it characteristic of the Tsar's attitude towards the people. These sentiments were received with cheers and shouts of 'Down with Monarch!'

2-38 P.M.

The mob and the troops are in open conflict round the Palace. Firing continues, the crowd shouting "Hurrah!"

Thirty men have been wounded and ridden down by the Cossacks on the Yenisseisky Cuirassiers on the north-east side of the city. The rioters are endeavouring to force Troitski Bridge. The soldiers have fired three volleys. The killed and wounded at this points have been removed on five sledges.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA POISON.

Yusufali Kadarbhai and Ahmedali Kasarali, Burats, were charged with administering dhatura, a stupefying drug, to Jainabee, woman, in Hoosra Mohulla on the morning of the 23rd December last, and with robbing her of ornaments on her person valued at Rs. 115. The second accused was the keeper of a "durgah" or Muslem sacred place in the Fort. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mir. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan for the first accused. The second accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that Jainabee, who was aged about 40, was a professional matchmaker. The first account was known to her. He came to her and said that he had got in his house a person eligible for a bridegroom, who was a fine-looking fellow, and she should go with him to see him. Jainabee eagerly embraced the proposal and they went to Hoosra Mohulla. She was offered some tea and betele-leaves, and she partook of some "maloodu," a sort of sweetmeat sent by the second accused. In a short time she felt giddy. When she became unconscious the accused No. 1 stole most of the ornaments from her person, and sent them to the second accused for concealment. Evening approached but the evil effects of the drug did not seem to wear off in Jaina, and first accused's wife Fatma became apprehensive of the consequences. The second accused came up at this juncture, told a Borah boy named Ebrahusen Alibhoy, who was in attendance since the morning, and who worked under him, to raise up the woman's body, put it in a sitting posture, and support it at the back. Then he brought in a burka or long veil of rough cloth worn by pathan women, and slipped it on Jaina. He sent one the first accused to get a victoria, and on the arrival of the vehicle, got Ebrahusen to clasp hand to hand with him and make a sort of sling on which Jaina was seated by them and carried to the conveyance. A large piece of cloth was tied in front of the gharry to protect the woman from the public gaze. Ebrahusen was the only person who saw the gharry driven away. Jaina was later observed by a policeman on duty at Khokha Bazar staggering about and reeling, and he, under Inspector Sullivan's orders, took her to the Cottage Hospital, where the house surgeon found her suffering from the effects of "dhatura" poisoning. On recovering from the stupefaction she was in, she was questioned by the Inspector as to the manner in which her condition she was found in had been brought about. On receiving her statement, he reported the case to Superintendent Stanford, Police Investigation was continued, and the whole affair was brought to light.

Evidence was led by counsel for the Crown, and several witnesses were examined, among them Ebrahusen. He was a lad aged 15, who had been originally charged along with the accused, but who had been, at the initiative of the Crown, tendered a free pardon by Mr. Karsondas Canabhias, third Presidency Magistrate, on condition of making a full and free disclosure of the whole affair. This was about a month ago, and since then as an "approver," who could not furnish security he had remained in police custody, under Section 307, clause 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The witness said that the second accused had the reputation of a sorcerer, and on their return to the house of the first accused, after their having left Jaina in the street, he muttered incantations, and then assured the first accused that the potency of his spells was such that now he no one in the whole Bombay bazar dare touch any one of them.

In cross-examination, Mr. Akbarkhan asked: Is the accused in the habit of taking out evil spirits from the bodies of people?

Witness: You had better ask him.

Mr. Akbar: I believe the "Asantha" in the Fort to which Jaina was conveyed, previous to her being taken to the Khokha Bazar, is possessed of miraculous powers, and she was taken there for the purpose of reviving her. Was it not?

Witness: I don't know what their intention was in asking her.

Continuing in his cross-examination, witness said that he himself was afraid of the second accused's magical powers. The second accused gave orders and the first accused followed them.

Mr. Akbar: Is that so?

The Judge: He can't say that; it is matter of evidence.

Mr. Akbar: Was there any talk of your own marriage?

Witness: Yes, the "Mullanji" (the second accused) told me that he will get me a good girl.

Examining the wife of the first accused, said that it was the second accused who took the ornaments from the person of Jaina; her husband was out at the time. When she became afraid on seeing Jaina lying unconscious in the room, and began to cry, the second accused assured her by saying that he had practised magic on her, and would practice more as he chose to. The second accused asked the first to call Jaina to his house.

The second accused's wife, whose name was also Fatma, was also examined by the Crown counsel.

The Court then adjourned till half-past ten o'clock this morning.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Thursday, disposed of a reference from Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate of Kanara, in a case against a woman named Dwarki Kom Appaji, who was convicted by Mr. S. K. Nadkarni, Second Class Magistrate at Supar, in October last of illegal possession of 3 3-4 bottles of country liquor and was fined ten rupees, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Panse, in sending the papers in the case to the High Court, briefly stated the facts of the case. The Abkari sub-inspector of Supar, suspecting the three accused before the Court of having illicitly possessed Goa liquor, searched their houses. Nothing was found in the house of accused No. 1 Jaki Jan Ismailji. In the house of No. 2, Lalu, woman, 9 1-2 bottles of toddy liquor was found, and 3 3-4 bottles in the house of accused No. 3, Dwarki, woman, whose case was referred to the High Court. Next morning they be fined. It imported the same from Goa, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 admitted that they retained the abovementioned quantities in their houses. On these facts Mr. Nadkarni convicted accused No. 1 under Section 43 (b) and Nos. 2 and 3 under Section 47 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878. Mr. Panse thought the conviction of accused No. 3 was illegal for the following reasons:—Section 47 of the Act makes penal the possession of country liquor in excess of a certain quantity prescribed by section 17. The quantity allowed to be retained in Kanara under the said section is one imperial gallon, i.e., six bottles, in the present case the quantity possessed was only 3 3-4 bottles, and consequently was below the prescribed quantity. The Magistrate had not quoted any authority in support of the conviction, and Mr Panse believed there was none. The Magistrate seemed to think that the sale of toddy liquor being prohibited in his Mahal, the possession of the same also became illegal. This had nothing to do with the case now under notice. They had only to look at section 7 and the notification issued thereunder. The words used therein are country liquor and country liquor. Mr. Panse said, as defined in clause 8 of section 3 of the Abkari Act, includes all liquor produced or manufactured in India. It matters no whether such liquor is toddy liquor or whether it was produced in Goa or British India. In support of this reference Mr. Panse cited no woulfi refer to criminal ruling No. 5 dated 8th February 1882 (Superintendent vs. Ramoo Vithoba Accoor. No. 3 Dwarki, not having retained any Panse submitted that the conviction should be reversed and the fine paid by her, if levied, to be refunded.

Orders passed by the District Magistrate, their Lordships set aside the conviction of Dwarki, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

THE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR FROM WITHIN.

"DISCREDITABLE SURRENDER."

By favour of the Japanese Headquarters, writes "Times" correspondent, I have been permitted to visit Dalny and Port Arthur, and have just returned to Peking. I witnessed the chivalrous courtesy with which the Japanese treated the Russian prisoners, was present at the triumphal entry into Port Arthur, and joined in the service in honour of the heroic dead. I was allowed much freedom of movement, and was shown the formidable forts; I wandered through the town of Port Arthur, and, in the company of the brilliant officer who commanded the Naval Brigade of the besieging army and is now dockyard superintendent, I was taken in a steam launch to every wrecked ship, both in the harbour and across the entrance.

No one who has not seen all this can form any conception of the stupendous strength of the positions held by the Russians, or of the incredible heroism displayed in the capture of the forts. Port Arthur was stoutly defended by the Russian soldiers, and for long the resistance was splendid; but the death, on December 18, of General Kondratenko, who was responsible for the plan of defence, was as disastrous to the moral of the garrison as the death of Admiral Makaroff was to that of the fleet.

No foreign officer can explain the reason for the capitulation. Want of men certainly cannot explain it. Surgeon-General Balashef, when discussing the terms of surrender, affirmed that, of the garrison of 25,000, only 5,000 were effective the remaining 20,000 being sick and wounded in hospital. General Stossel reduced the number to 4,000 effective, declaring that the hardships had been so intense that only 28 officers remained unscathed. Yet the Japanese found in the fortress more than 25,000 strong, able-bodied soldiers capable of making a sortie. They were well-clad and well-nourished, and included several hundreds of unscathed officers, only 200 Russian officers are believed to have been killed or wounded during the siege. In the hospital there were 14,000 cases from all classes of the population, but only a small proportion were wounded. Many of them were suffering from minor ailments, such as rheumatism or scurvy, and there were many malingerers, especially among the officers.

Nor was failure of ammunition the reason for the surrender; for the first indication which the besiegers had that the fortress would fall was the reckless throwing away of small-arm and gun-fire ammunition, which was absolutely discharged from all the defences throughout two days. Yet, in spite of this, and in spite of the ammunition thrown into the harbour, large quantities remained. Three magazines have been exploded; but the largest magazine of all, that in the torpedo depot south of the western harbour, has not been touched, and is full to the roof of all kinds of ammunition for the naval guns.

Scarcity of food, again, could not have been the reason for the capitulation: for there was ample food for three months, even if we assume that the supplies would not be replenished by junks from the mainland. The waters teem with fish, and there were 2,000 horses in fairly good condition. No private stores had been commandeered. One large building in the Naval Dockyard contained 4,000 tons of flour untouched, most of which had recently been landed from the Russian transport King Arthur; and many private stores were full of provisions. There was also abundance of champagne and other wines and mess-ial comforts. In one store alone more than 4,000 dozen bottles of "vodka" were looted by the garrison on December 31.

Cold could not have been the reason for the surrender; for the weather was mild and the troops were well-clad with an abundance of warm clothing, while in addition there were large quantities of firewood, stacks of briquettes, and an immense amount of woodwork and scantling on large numbers of buildings which were under construction. In addition there were stacks of coal near the railway and in private houses, and 70,000 tons in the dockyard alone, including more than 32,000 tons of Cardiff coal in the large bunkers.

Finally, want of shelter could not have been the reason of the surrender. I know Port Arthur well, having been there four times in the year preceding the siege, and this is the result of the bombardment. Practically no buildings in the whole of the new town are injured, nor has any injury been done to the fine barracks in Torpedo Bay. No buildings from the dockyard eastward to the sea have been damaged. The Japanese, with rare humanity, directed their fire on the docks, workshops, and the ships in the harbour, wasting little ammunition on the buildings. It is true that the Old Town between the eastern end of the railway and the engineer's residence and the creek were subjected to a severe bombardment; but even in the ruins of the destruction, Chinkson's offices and other buildings remain habitable. Only two shots struck the Viceroy's house, inflicting trifling damage, while one shell exploded near the church, General Smirnoff's and General Stossel's residences and many others round about are scarcely damaged. Practically no damage has been inflicted on any of the many large buildings. On the road to the racecourse there was much destruction, especially at the end of the street which leads to the quay and in which the offices of the Navy Kouai are. Altogether the number of damaged buildings is so small, especially the number of inhabited buildings, that the success of the Japanese fire could not have been the reason for surrender. Many buildings are marked with the Red Cross; but in only one could I find any appreciable damage, the hospital which is in an exposed position above the railway and in a direct line with the dockyard being struck by one shell. Stories about the Red Cross buildings being wrecked by Japanese fire are admitted by reputable residents to be pure fabrication, spread to excite sympathy.

In the harbour three hospital ships are lying, the Angara, the Kamtan, and the Mongolia. The first, when surrounded by wasships which were making fine practice on its cubical mass, was struck by one shell, causing her little damage. Opposite to it is the Mongolia, which is in no danger of sinking and the other are all scathed. Many steamers, dredgers, and torpedo-boats were sunk in shallow water, and can be raised without difficulty. The old docks can easily be repaired and the new docks, which are under construction, are unhurt. The dockyard and workshops were severely shelled, but much valuable raw material is unhurt. The Bayan is lying on her side in the East Dock and can be repaired, as certainly can the Poltava, the Sevastopol, and probably the Retvizan. The Pobieda and the Sevastopol are in a hopeless condition. The prospect of repairing the others is uncertain. Nearly all these ships were sunk by their own officers; 66,000 hand bombs, 100,000 cannon, guns, and sufficient steam coal to take them back to Russia.

Never was there greater demoralization. The condition of the population, as witnessed by the foreign officers, was in no wise deserving of commiseration. The civilian population suffered in significant injury. There were 500 women in the town, including 50 prostitutes. The junk service was continuous, junks constantly arriving throughout the siege with fresh provisions, sometimes 10 or 12 in a day. Many Chinese who remained in the town declared that they were well and considerately treated. There were some Sikhs also, who still have strange stories to tell of Russian inhospitality.

All accounts agree in condemning General Stossel, who, if he had not been checked by the resolution of General Kondratenko, would have capitulated weeks before. All accounts agree in condemning the majority of the Russian officers, who had more fear of the failure of other comforts than of ammunition. All accounts praise the courage of the Russian rank and file, who were in too many cases unfaithfully commanded by their officers. All accounts agree that no man who ever held a responsible command less deserved the title of hero than General Stossel.

Those who have witnessed the condition of the fortress, contrasting the evidence of their eyes with the astounding misrepresentations of General Stossel had their sympathy turned into derision believing that no more discreditable surrender has been recorded in history.

Had the Kaiser waited until he had received the reports of the Germans and other military attaches, he could never have conferred the Order pour le Merite upon General Stossel.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

The members of the International Commission held a private sitting at the Foreign Ministry, Paris, on Jan. 19, and the following note was subsequently issued:—

The Commissioners met this afternoon to settle various questions of detail relative to the hearing of witnesses at the public sittings, and the translation of their depositions. The Commission decided that the next public sitting should take place on Wednesday next, at 10 a.m.

The Commission held a public sitting at the Foreign Office on Jan. 25, and began the hearing of evidence. Capt. Wood of the British steamer Crane, trading between Copenhagen and Hull, gave evidence to the effect that he saw the Russian warships passing on the afternoon of Oct. 21, and that they were considerably out of the proper course of vessels proceeding from Hanstholm to the Straits of Dover. The witness was briefly cross-examined by the Russian Commissioner and said the Russian vessels were from 10 to 12 miles out of their course. Mr. George Beeching, of Hull, managing director of the Gamecock fleet, described the number and methods of fishing of the fleet. He said that he had never heard that any Japanese were on board, nor had he heard of the presence of Japanese warships in those waters. In reply to the Russian agents, Mr. Beeching said that no strange vessels were noticed among the trawlers on the night of Oct. 21. Similar evidence having been given by the managers of Messrs. James Leyman and Co., another owner of trawlers, Thomas Carr, vice-admiral of the Gamecock fleet, described the events of the firing by the Russian warships on the trawlers. After he had been cross-examined the Commission adjourned.

GERMANY AND THE NEAR EAST.

Prince Ferdinand's visit to Berlin, whither he is understood to be going at the urgent invitation of the Emperor William to be present at the birthday celebrations on Jan. 27, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" on Jan. 24, is arousing the liveliest curiosity and interest in official circles here. Taken in conjunction with the German Emperor's friendship for the Sultan and with the Servo-German commercial treaty, the invitation to Prince Ferdinand is looked upon as a sign that the attention paid by Germany to Balkan affairs is increasing space, and that it may conceivably introduce a new factor into the development of the situation in the Near East.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Jan. 23—Prince Ferdinand left for Berlin early this morning. He was attended by a suite of six persons. With regard to the political significance of this visit, many surmises are current here, but nothing definite is known. It is certain at least that Germany for some time past has viewed with favour the efforts of Bulgaria to arrive at an understanding with Turkey.

MACEDONIA.

Salonica, Jan. 18 (modified).—Yesterday the Vali Hilmi Bey read a firman authorising the Vlachs to hold religious services in their own language and ritual. The Greeks are much excited, and have closed their churches and schools demanding the withdrawal of the Firman.

A Vienna journal states that the Turkish authorities are sending large quantities of rifles and cartridges to Uskub, and are intending to forward further a number of cannon, which are understood to be in readiness at Salonica.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 24.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieu-Gen Sir H Ls G Geary, K.C.B, to be colonel commandant, vice Major-Gen P J Campell, deceased.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut C R Campbell to be lieutenant, vice G J Sandys, resigned.

5th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Second Lieut K Rispath to be lieutenant, vice R Dockray-Waterhouse, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut A E D, Lord Hastings to be lieutenant, vice W A S H Kevill Davies, resigned.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Lieut the Hon D M P Carleton resigns his commission.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Capt M H Tristram to be major, to complete establishment.

16th (Queen's) Lancers—Lieut A W Macarthur Onslow to be captain, vice A E Viscount Fincastle, V C promoted.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—The undermentioned second Lieutenants to be lieutenants: C T J G Walmesley vice R B Brassey, promoted; H S Nutting, vice S C Henderson, resigned.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars—Brevet Major E G Haig, from supernumerary captain, to be captain vice J G Dugdale, D S O seconded.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars Lieut. A W Parsons, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt (District Officer) F J T W Robertson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. First Class Master Gunner J Leach to be lieutenant (district officer), vice W Williams, deceased.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Brevet Col D E Dewar, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on retired pay. Major C E Goulburn, D S O to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col D E Dewar. The undermentioned captains to be seconded while students at the Staff College:—R N Greached, Brevet Major A M N Mackenzie, Brevet Major G T M Bridges, D S O, H A L H Wade, Lieut R B Sanderson resigns his commission.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt H St J Cruickshank is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Lieut C A Lyon to be lieutenant, vice K G MacEwen, appointed adjutant. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants; N C K Mooney, vice J Thomson, appointed adjutant; B J Gwynn, vice A J H Murray, Thomson deceased. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct 20, 1900:—E H Lovell, F W Willis, D D H Campbell, G R de la C Corbett.

Quar and Honorary Capt W T Whitley is placed on retired pay. First Class Master Gunner J O Brien to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt W T Whitley.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col A L Mein on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut G C B Paynter to be captain, vice the Hon R Coke, resigned.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col J A Strachan, 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire Light Inf.), retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G Parnell is antedated to Oct 5 1904, vice J Ralnsford-Hannay, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—The restoration to the establishment of supernumerary Captain C Bonham-Carter bears date Jan 1, 1905, instead of as notified in 5th Gazette of Jan 13, 1905.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt E C Jeuning is appointed under the provisions of Army Order 150 of 1899.

The Norfolk Regt—Supernumerary Capt R W Hare, D S O, to be captain, in succession to Major C Ross, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment.

The Devonshire Regt—Capt J Dauncey, to be adjutant, vice H N R Cowie, D S O, who has vacated that appointment, Capt H A Mansel resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut W B Ritchie to be captain, vice G C Ashworth, seconded.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Lieut H R M Brooke-Popham to be captain, vice L J Carter, appointed an adjutant of militia.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut a F Day to be lieutenant, vice C A Chaytor, seconded.

The Highland Light Inf.—Second Lieut W Halswelle to be lieutenant, vice W N Fraser seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt R W M Stevens to be adjutant, vice Bowes. Major R C Bradford whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut A A G Bond, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment.

The West India Regt—Capt P Langlands to be major, vice V C Climo, transferred to the Manchester Regt.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt W G Huskisson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

STAFF.

Capt A E Glasgow, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Sir W F Kelly K C B commanding the Infantry Brigade, Malta.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col A D B Buckley, the Hampshire Regt. to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen D D T O'Callaghan is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers are granted the local rank of captain while employed as company commanders with the West African Regiment as indicated:—Lieuts R D Bourke, Leinster Regt; E L Beasley, the Gloucestershire Regt; F H Rowlly, the Welsh Regt; C T Lawrence the Hampshire Regt.

Bandmaster C W H Hall and second Life Guards, to be a second lieutenant in the Army, vice J Sommer, M V O R E placed on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

J H Anketell-Jones, gent., late lieutenant, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be lieutenant.

War Office, Pall Mall 27th January.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Second Lieutenant J N Kidston to be lieutenant, vice D A W Ker, resigned, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, second Lieutenant C Holmes resigns his commission, (4th King's) Hussars, Captain Charles B, Tottenham D.S.O to be Major vice R. G. Brooks.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Reginald Walker to be Captain Second Lieutenant E. C. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice R. Walker, the seniority extended to 1st October 1902.

Coast Battalion, Lieutenant George Etherington to be Captain.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Colonel John H E Hume, C.B., 10th Regimental District (The Lincolnshire Regiment is placed on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant Hubert L Budge to be Captain to complete establishment.

Supernumerary Captain Granville G Loch to be Captain, in succession to Major H. McMicking, D.S.O who holds a Staff appointment.

Supernumerary Lieutenant David Mathers to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Lieutenants Robert J F Meyrieks to be Captain, vice E B North, seconded.

Second Lieutenant E R S Cheales to be Lieutenant, vice E B Frederick, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Frederick G Spring to be Adjutant, vice W J Dugan, who has vacated that appointment.

The Devonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant R B Feamerne to be Lieutenant, vice J. E. Lewis-Lloyd, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Captain Henry S. Logan is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The South Wales Borderers, Captain Edward C. Morgeson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Supernumerary Captain Francis G C M Morgan to be Captain, vice E C Margeson.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Quartermaster and Honorary Major W G Williams retires on retired pay.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant Arthur C. A. Moore-Worth to be Captain, vice B. S. Screeton, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

The Border Regiment, Lieutenant Archibald J Ellis is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant George K Sullivan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant J U Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice C F Thornton, seconded.

Sergeant Edward George Harvey, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R E Bate, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant John H Wood is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-General W J Fawcett, M B, C B, Army Medical Staff, to be Deputy Director-General vice Surgeon-General A Keogh, M D, C B, appointed Director-General.

STAFF.

Captain J G Lowndes The Royal North Lancashire Regiment, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II), vice Major H J Bowman, retired.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Colonels:—Francis H R Drummond, C I E 38th Central India Horse. Edward R J Prescgrave, D S O, Assistant Adjutant-General, Burmah District. William T Fairbrother, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment.

John G Ramsay C B 24th Punjabis; Andrew P Williamson, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force); Clarence H Hayes, 1st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse); Lumley S Peyton 14th Murray's Jat Lancers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-Colonel) John T Evatt, D S O 2nd Battalion 60th Garhwal Rifles; Vesey M Stockley, 10th Cavalry Frederick W F Angelo 9th Hodson's Horse Frederick A Blythe, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse); Robert F Clothier, 73rd Carnatic Infantry; James A Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command; Herbert Godfray, 19th Infantry; Herbert L Hutchins, Deputy Inspector-General Supply and Transport, Madras; William St J Chase, V C, C B, 12th Pioneers; Cecil B Brownlow, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force.); Richard K Teversham, D S O, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

War Office Pall Mall.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants.

1st Life Guards, Godfrey Edward Miller Mundy, in succession to Lieutenant L. E. H. M. Darell, seconded.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Reginald Alfred Cooper, in succession to Lieutenant M. R. Hall, resigned.

5th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Robert Torring ton Gwatkin, in succession to Lieutenant W. G Upton-Cottrell-Dormer, seconded.

18th (Prince of Wales's Royal) [illegible], Charles, Eighty Bryant, in succession to Lieutenant A Grant D S O, promoted.

19th (King's) Hussars, Thomas Robert Bruce, in succession to Lieutenant, the Honourable H Grosvenor, resigned, Ernest W Cunliffe, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). George E Evan, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, John G Smith, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd Class, Kenneth S Davison, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Stewart D Gordon, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Gerald Orby Sloper, to complete establishment.

George Alexander Leechmere Paton, in succession to Lieutenant J S Peel, resigned.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Gordon Strachey Shephard in succession to Lieutenant J J S Peel, resigned.

Nigel Cor on Darnell, to complete establishment.

Frank King Leslie, in succession to Lieutenant L W Kestish, resigned.

Desmond Annesley Fraser Needham, in succession to Lieutenant P Chapman, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment, Richard Clark, in succession to Lieutenant G R Scott, resigned.

The Devonshire Regiment, Desmoud Francis Anderson, in succession to Lieutenant J E Lewis-Lloyd, placed on temporary half-pay.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lancelot Geoffrey Moore in succession to Lieutenant E R Hagger, transferred to the Indian Army.

William Moxhay Sutton, vice H L Shrine, seconded.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, William Gustavus McIntyre Cranke, to complete establishment.

Christopher Edward Daly, in succession to Lieutenant H C Boys, transferred to the Indian Army.

Alexandra, Princes of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) Joseph Frank Banyon, in succession to Lieutenant M D Casey, promoted.

Hugh Levin, in succession to Lieutenant R H Darwin, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, James Hugh Coles, to complete establishment.

The Cheshire Regiment, John Cyril Routh, vice H H McGann, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers Charles Edmund Wood, in succession to Lieutenant R N Philips, seconded.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Edward Darby Jackson, vice M de W Malcolm, resigned.

John Barnard Hartley, vice J C L Godfray seconded.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Charles Frederick Graham Crawford, vice G L St A Davies, promoted.

The East Lancashire Regiment, George Herbert Goff, vice E D Galbraith, transferred to the Indian Army.

The East Surrey Regiment, Hedley Herbert Stacke in succession to Lieutenant I O G Maunsell, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Edward Mungo Dorman, vice H H Grigg, seconded.

William Thurstan Bourchier Wrey, in succession to Lieutenant A P Dene, promoted.

Walter Tyrrell Brooks to complete establishment.

The Border Regiment, Harold England Festing, in succession to Lieutenant Dare H P H Reade, deceased.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denis George Joselyn Ryan, to complete establishment.

Alexander Clairmonte Anderson, to complete establishment.

The Hampshire Regiment, Edgar Alan Corner, in succession to Lieutenant H C Dolphin, promoted.

Francis Alexander Atchison, to complete establishment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Stanley Percy Ashby Rolls vice G H M M Marsh, transferred to the Indian Army.

Francis Hans Bunbury Rathborne, in succession to Lieutenant E A H Fell, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Welsh Regiment, Leigh Hunter-Jones, in succession to Lieutenant G L Veal, promoted.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Guy Blewitt, in succession to Lieutenant H R M Brooke-Popham, promoted.

The Essex Regiment, Algernon Burnby Trewin, to complete establishment.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Wellesley Douglas Studholme Brownrigg, vice L O Mott, placed on temporary half-pay.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Esdaile Addison Burkitt Orr, in succession to Lieutenant R J Collins, seconded.

The Manchester Regiment Edward Lionel Musson, vice M S Young, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Robert Essington Negus, vice M M Napier, seconded.

The Durham Light Infantry. Charles Ralph Congreve, in succession to Lieutenant K J W Leather, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles, John Bertie Armstrong Drought, in succession to Lieutenant A F T Hughes promoted.

The Connaught Rangers, Graham DeMontmorency Armstrong-Lushington-Tolloch, vice J H N H Burke resigned.

John Fraser, vice the Honourable M W R de Courcy, transferred to the India Army.

The West India Regiment Cecil Davie Harris, vice A N S Roberts, seconded.

Hugh Fanshawe Glanville, in succession to Lieutenant J A Forshaw, resigned.

Valentine Otto in succession to Lieutenant A Peel, retired.

RACIAL FEUDS IN TRAVANCORE.

RELIGIOUS RIOT AT HARIPAD.

A Trevandrum Correspondent writes:—Recently a temple festival in Haripad was the scene of serious feuds between Nairs and Ezhavas (Tiyans). It is well known that in Travancore even the approach of an Ezhava or Tiyan is considered pollution by the high caste Hindus. In Travancore and Cochin—in the rural parts—an Ezhava, when he sees a high caste Hindu at a distance of 25 or 30 feet has to announce himself to be a member of the low caste, so that the Hindu of the higher social status may not pollute himself. When Ezhavas attend Hindu temples they have to stand several yards away from the premises of the pagoda and worship the deity. This custom has been going on for many hundereds of years but during the last Thye Poojam festival the Ezhavas wanted to go beyond their usual limits near the temple premises. This was strongly resented by the Nayar worshippers, but any further development was tactfully prevented by the Magistrate of the place, Mr. Narayana Pillay. A few days afterwards there was an Arat procession from the Avoor temple, when the images decked in the usual gala way were taken through the main roads. Among the light-bearers were Ezhavas and Nayars mixed—who refused to move from the road through which the procession had to pass. The Nayars began to drive them away, which resulted in blows on both sides. The scuffle was extended to the road children who were severely handled and several men were also seriously wounded. The Ezhavas at once applied to the local Magistrate for help and those dangerously injured were given medical aid. The Magistrate and the Police Inspector arrived on the scene and there was a temporary cessation of hostilities. In the meantime the Ezhavas wired to Government and the District Magistrate, Mr. O. H. Beasley, Superintendent of Police, and the District Magistrate hurried to the scene of the racial riots, in the course of which one or two Ezhavas boys who were returning from school and who were innocent of the scuffle were severely belaboured by the Nayars to such an extent that their coats were soaked in blood. Some Ezhava passers-by who had not even known the outbreak of so deep-seated an enmity are also reported to have been beaten. The District Magistrate and Police Superintendent have succeeded in restoring peace and order. Mr. Beasley took the conciliatory step of transferring the Nayar Police Inspector of Haripad, and putting in a Christian in view of the high tension of racial feeling. The Ezhavas have filed complaints in the Magistrates' Courts.

THE BIG SUN-SPOT.

WE learn that the great sun-spot referred to in a telegram a few days ago appeared first as a minute dot on the sun's disc, some distance from the East limb, on the 5th ultimo. As the sun's rotation carried it towards the West limb it increased slowly in size and formed a fair but not large group before it was carried out of sight on the 14th. It re-appeared on the morning of the 28th as a very large group with a central umbra of large size and exceptional blackness. It was preceded on the 28th by a magnificent prominence, which reached a height of 50,000 miles and stretched along above the limb of the sun as a great flame about 120,000 miles long—not unlike the trail of smoke from a steamer on a still day. The spot itself has shown great "activity" not only by constant changes in form but by the ejection of great masses of hydrogen and of calcium, and various other metallic vapours. As regards size, a rough measure of the photograph taken on the 4

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

LABOUR IN ARMS.

It is possible to find English parallels to the labour war now in progress in St. Petersburg; though there is a terrible significance in the present situation not ordinarily associated with strikes. Old men still remember when practically the whole of Lancashire was in rebellion against employers. There remained open only two mills in the whole county, one at Primrose, near Clitheroe, and another at Oakenshaw. That these should continue open was the anxious wish of the Government, who secretly furnished muskets for their defence. But it was the art of a born diplomatist, and not powder and shot, which prevailed. The late Lord Playfair was at the time engaged at the Primrose works, and to him fell the role of peacemaker. Hearing that a mob was advancing on the Oakenshaw works, he rode swiftly over, had the gates closed, then went alone to meet the rioters. Mercer, the proprietor of the mill, he kept carefully in the background. This man, raising himself from the lowly rank of a hand-loom weaver, had revolutionised the calico-printing trade by his practical discoveries, so inevitable stood badly with the operatives.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Thousands of rioters, bent on evil, were gathered about the mill when Playfair went out to meet them. They gave him a hearing out of respect for his pluck. So he represented to them that if they went into the mill in thousands they would work irreparable mischief. Therefore he suggested that they should send a deputation to remove the plugs from the boilers and so bring about the stoppage of the mill. This seemed a fair proposition to the men; but they wanted to know if it meant treachery. Playfair answered that he would remain a hostage while the deputation was away. Taking him at his word, they detained him a willing prisoner while the selected few went in and performed their allotted task. While he remained in their company Playfair had a talk with the leaders, and learned from them the story of their grievances. Many of their demands he found entirely reasonable, and was able eventually to get them carried out. For the present, however, he gave them a couple of sovereigns with which to buy bread. And those who had come to curse and destroy went away blessing him.

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP.

If the man who, while asleep, shot his wife, lived in America, English readers would be chary about believing the story. But as a fact a precisely similar thing did happen eighteen months ago in Baltimore, where a well-known man fired a revolver at his wife while himself asleep; then, on being aroused from his trance by his brother, nearly killed the latter with a second shot. The mystery of sleep has yet to be solved. Coleridge composed "Kubla Khan" in a dream and committed it to paper on awaking; and Goethe's works owed much to the sub-conscious imaginings of his sleeping hours. As there is the constructive instinct in sleep, so there is the destructive. It is not so long ago that a boy somnambulist set fire to Eton College; while another youth flung himself from his bedroom under the impression that he was diving into the sea.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

One man sleeps soundly enough to cycle without awaking another to lead his hounds hunting at night, a third to swim 200 yards from his ship to shore. Others "hibernate" for months—one in New York is now in a sleep which it is said has continued unbroken for two years. No wonder that people sometimes are buried alive? Every now and then we hear from India of marvels in this direction, of men voluntarily entombed for a month or more at a time. The particulars never vary. They are the same to-day as when Lieut. A. H. Bolleau out there surveying for the Government, years ago told the story of a test which he witnessed. The man apparently threw himself into a trance; was sewn up in a bag, placed in a vault lined with cement, and covered over with two huge stones. Above these latter, soil was scattered, and seed planted. When thirty days had elapsed, the grave was opened. The man was apparently dead, his body was shrunken and emaciated, his teeth so firmly locked that a steel implement had to be employed to force them apart. But after a few minutes' attention the sleeper revived, and was able to converse with those around him.

RISE AND FALL.

Seeing that Mr. Sully, the erstwhile 'cotton king,' leaves the New York Stock Exchange a broken man, the superstitious might have been expected to hesitate about acquiring the seat which he perforce vacates. But fortunes are made as rapidly as they are lost in New York. One boom day may make and unmake a hundred men. Millions change hands in a minute. The Northern Pacific's stampede three or four years ago represented a loss of ten millions sterling on the one side, with a corresponding gain to the other. Thousands of small investors were ruined, their life savings swallowed at a gulp. But there is no mercy for the weaklings when war is toward in Wall-street. One day's transactions represented the handling of stocks whose face value was £40,000,000, and actual market value only six millions less. After one of these big battles the bank reported net deposits of £202,955,800, of which they were lending their clients, £182,924,600. Fortunes are made and lost by thousands in Wall-street; they are made and kept by the few exceptions.

THE HOUR AND THE ACT.

"A terrible explosion, a sanguinary revolution, a spasmodic convulsion throughout all Russia, will complete the destruction of the old order of things." The blood of Alexander II. of Russia still stained the bank of the Catherine Canal at St. Petersburg when this threat was hurled at the father of the present Emperor of Russia. Do not the terrible events which St. Petersburg is now witnessing seem to herald the fulfilment of this grim prophecy. The long agony of fear in which Alexander III. lived showed that he believed that there was truth in the saying. Only too obvious to him was the fact which the revolutionaries bluntly expressed. "Pay no heed to your flatterers, your Majesty. Regicide in Russia is very popular." But while they breathed fire and slaughter, these agitators, [illegible] of whom are at this moment dying in the [illegible] of St. Petersburg from the bullets of their [illegible], had the most peaceful objects. These granted, they swore by heaven that they would submit unconditionally to constitutional authority, that sedition, conspiracy and opposition would be automatically and finally dissipated.

THE CRY OF A NATION.

All the bloodshed which has shocked the world this week has been caused by the attempt of the despairing people to present a petition to their Emperor. That petition merely reproduces the principal demands which were embodied in that contained in the extracts already quoted. It implores the Tsar to give the nation a Constitution, to put an end to the system under which the people were made the slaves of the nobles; by which only the blood-sucking officials enjoy the protection of the government, while of the people, the innocent and guilty were hanged alike, the prisons, like the remotest provinces, filled with the condemned, the so-called leaders taken and hanged by the dozen. For this they asked the Tsar to substitute representative government, to grant freedom of election of deputies chosen by all classes without distinction, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and complete freedom of the Press, of speech, of public meeting and of electors' addresses. Such was the price at which peace was offered.

AT THE WINTER PALACE.

The thoughts of our own King and Queen would have been drawn on Monday to the Winter Palace, even without so tragic occasion as is now the cause. Thirty-one years on Monday they were there, at the marriage of Prince Alfred, the King's late brother, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of Alexander II. The curious may find a dry [illegible] record of their visit in the visitors' book. "Prince and Princess Walesky" they are [illegible] a description which needs no interpretation. The Palace was not made for the mourning [illegible] it has so often been the scene. It is [illegible] entertainment such as no other [illegible] the world can afford. Sixteen hundred [illegible] four thousand the number of guests [illegible] facetiously accommodate. They bring [illegible] palms from the hot-houses at Tsarskoe [illegible] the Palace for festival functions; and it [illegible] those palms three years to recover from [illegible] effects of their one night's exposure. In the [illegible] which symbolises the official [illegible] towards national aspiration for progress, [illegible] the Duke of Edinburgh's wedding exploring parties whom the Palace brought to light some Grecian sculptures of the habits of the Scythians in 400 B.C. They are clad exactly in the costume of the Russian peasant to-day. Costume have not changed; why should customs?

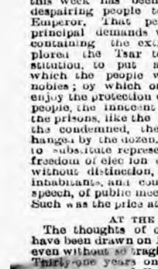
LIMITATIONS.

Even were the newspapers being printed now, or the printers of handbills not all on strike, there would still remain a difficulty in communicating with the masses of the rioters. This people longing to be free is, as to two-thirds of its numbers, wholly illiterate. Shops do not advertise their wares in the manner familiar to the buyer in other nations but by pictures. Rules and Regulations are set forth in the same manner, and scavenger and sentry alike take their orders by a sort of glorified picture-postcard, telling them how to clean a gutter or arrest an enemy. Nearly eighty per cent. of the army cannot read or write, and the army is typical of the nation. Those who can read must be at extraordinary pains to disseminate their knowledge, for the story of the wrongs they have so long endured is known to the rank and file of the peasantry. The moment a man can read he becomes a revolutionary.

UNLETTERED ELOQUENCE.

Only the few in this country speak Russian; French will carry a man into every part of Russia where a man of education exists. Now Bismarck, who, like the late Lord Dufferin, was an intense admirer of the Russians, made it his business to master Russian. He shut himself up in a house at St. Petersburg, as he used jokingly to say, with a Russian and a bear, and made himself proficient in their tongue. What amazed him was that in a land where ignorance is so rife there should exist so rich and perfect a language. Instead of its being the case, as in Germany, that the peasant spoke a dialect which none but his neighbours could understand, here was the Russian peasant speaking as perfect a language as the Tsar, a beautiful and highly developed tongue. Well, to speak is one thing; to make one's voice heard is another, as the Russian people to-day have cause once more to remember.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk



As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note

There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

HALL MARKED

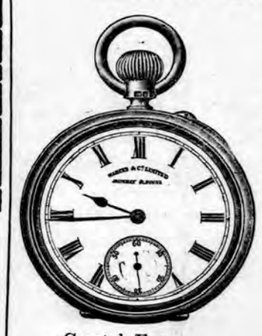
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

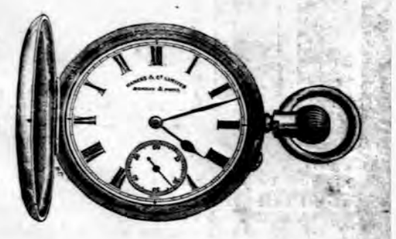
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



Crystal Face, Sterling Silver, Rs. 95. 18 carat Gold, ,, 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate



GOOD WATCHES

Hunting Case, Sterling Silver, Rs. 105. 18 carat Gold, ,, 375.

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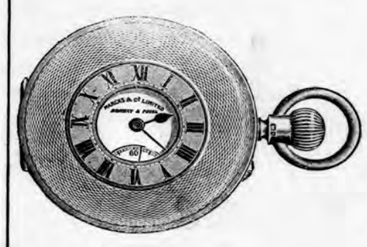
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



ENGLISH LEVER

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